

## READY FOR 1918, KAISER'S DEFT ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

Germany Still Invincible  
And Sure To Win,  
He Proclaims

### NO NOTE OF PEACE

Determined To Prosecute  
"Righteous War Of De-  
fence" To Finish

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Copenhagen, August 1.—The Kaiser  
in a proclamation to the German people  
says:

"After three years of hard fighting  
we are resolutely determined to pro-  
secute our righteous war of defence  
to a successful termination. The  
enemy shall never have the German  
territory to which he is stretching out  
his hands. We are not frightened by  
new nations continuing to enter the  
war against us.

"Our enemies wish to see us weak  
and powerless at their feet, but they  
shall not prevail. They disdained our  
words of peace. They did not know  
how Germany could fight. They have  
slandered the Germans throughout  
the whole world, but they cannot  
extinguish German glory. Germany  
stands immovable, victorious and in-  
trepid and will meet further possible  
hard trials with grave men and full  
faith.

"If the enemy wishes to prolong the  
war his sufferings will be heavier  
than ours. We must tirelessly toil  
and fight, but Germans may be sure  
that German blood and German zeal  
are not being gambled with for the  
empty shadow of ambition or schemes  
of conquest, but in defence of a free  
and strong Empire in which their  
children may live in security."

The Kaiser in another proclama-  
tion to the army, navy and colonial  
troops says:

"The third year of the war has  
ended. Our adversaries have in-  
creased, but their prospects of  
victory are no better.

"You crushed Rumania last year.  
The Russian Empire again trembles  
under your strokes. Both these  
states have sacrificed themselves for  
others and now bleed to death.

"You have braved the enemies' as-  
saults in Macedonia and in the  
mighty battles of the West you re-  
main masters. Your lines are home,  
protecting your dear ones at home  
against the terrors and devastation  
of war.

"The navy has achieved good  
results and has threatened the  
enemy's command of the sea and  
very existence.

"Far from home a little band is  
defending a German Colony against  
many times superior forces.

"We and our Allies will also be  
victorious in 1918. Ours is the will  
to final victory. War is still being  
forced upon us. We fight for our  
future existence with firm resolution  
and courage. With the growing  
problem our strength grows. We  
are invincible and will be victorious.  
The Lord God will be with us in the  
field."

## Britain Denies Misuse Of Hospital Ships

Charge Made By Germany Over  
Mesopotamia Incident Ex-  
plained By Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 31.—The Admiralty  
denies the German official statement  
that hospital ships were misused in  
Mesopotamia. This allegation by  
Germany is based on criticisms made  
by the Mesopotamia Commissioners  
concerning the lack of hospital-ship  
accommodation which necessitated  
temporarily converting into hospital-  
ships two steamers which were  
loaded with horses and ammunition.  
The Admiralty points out that these  
vessels did not claim immunity, did  
not hoist the Red Cross and did not  
display marks indicating a claim to  
neutrality, and that the enemy  
would not have acted illegally if they  
had sunk them.

## Henderson's Presence At Labor Conference Causes Crisis In Party

Resignation Of Cabinet Member Demanded In Punish-  
ment For Joining In Internationale

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 1.—The Times  
states that Mr. Henderson's visit to  
Paris has caused a crisis in the  
Labor Party. It is understood that  
the Cabinet Ministers informed him  
yesterday of their anxiety to see him  
as early as possible. It is stated that  
Mr. Henderson did not consult some  
of the Labor Ministers regarding the  
new orientation of the policy of the  
Labor Party and the strongest of  
them are resolved not to follow him.  
It is suggested that his resignation  
is the only solution. The more  
stalwart leaders of the Labor Party  
are now up in arms and will oppose  
with determination the proposal that  
British Labor Representatives shall  
meet German Socialists during the  
war.

There is much feeling in the House  
of Commons concerning the visit Mr.  
Henderson is making to Paris, and  
his explanation today is anxiously  
awaited, as the decision of the Ex-  
ecutive of the Labor Party to ap-  
point delegates to the Socialist Con-  
ference in Stockholm reverses the  
resolution passed by the Labor Con-  
gress at Manchester last January,  
and is believed to be due to advice  
given by Mr. Arthur Henderson since  
his return from Russia.

It is understood that the motive  
underlying the change is due to a  
feeling that there will be less danger  
to the cause of the Allies if British  
and French representatives are pre-  
sent at Stockholm to check the im-  
pulsiveness of the Russians.

The Daily Chronicle declares that  
Conservatives, resentful at the ap-  
pointment of Mr. Winston Churchill  
as Minister of Munitions, are making  
the most of the Henderson incident  
in order to teach the government a  
lesson.

Editorials in the Times and Daily  
Telegraph denounce Mr. Arthur  
Henderson and the holding of an  
Internationale during war time.

The Blackpool Textile Federation  
Conference by a narrow majority has  
decided to support the recommenda-

tion made by the Executive of the  
Labor Party to meet enemy  
Socialists at the Stockholm Con-  
ference. The date of the conference  
has been fixed for August 28.

The majority acted on the advice  
of Mr. Arthur Henderson.

In the House of Commons today  
Viscount Duncannon, Unionist Mem-  
ber for Dover, moved the adjournment  
of the House in order to draw attention  
to the conduct of the War Cabinet  
in allowing at a critical period one  
of its members to proceed abroad, ac-  
companied by a Pacifist Member of  
the House of Commons, on business  
which was not connected with his  
ministerial duties and on a mission  
which had not the sanction of the  
Government.

Viscount Duncannon rejected the  
contention that Mr. Arthur Henderson  
went to Paris as Secretary of the  
Labor Party and not as a Member of  
the War Cabinet. He accused the  
Government of tacitly consenting to  
the departure of Mr. Henderson's com-  
panions by issuing passports to them.

He requested the Government to  
make a declaration that it will not  
allow Englishmen to go and meet  
Germans at Stockholm and that if  
Mr. Henderson had thus committed  
himself he should retract or be asked  
to resign.

No Peace Now Says Henderson

Paris, August 1.—The British  
Cabinet Minister, Mr. Arthur  
Henderson, speaking to the Parlia-  
mentary Committee which gave a  
reception to the Russian Dele-  
gates yesterday, said that his  
visit to Russia had inspired him with  
the highest confidence in the Provi-  
sional Government and in the Com-  
mittee of the Soldiers and Work-  
men's Delegates.

He added that Great Britain,  
whatever the duration of the war,  
will never swerve from her resolu-  
tion to exact punishment for the  
crimes of 1914. Peace in the present  
position of the war would be  
criminal. The peoples had suffered  
too much and victory alone could  
ensure a durable peace.

## KERENSKY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRONT

Russians Forced Back Across  
Zbrucz River Everywhere  
But One Point

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, July 31.—The Premier,  
M. Kerensky, has returned from the  
front.

A Battalion of Death composed of  
300 sailors from Revel recently forced  
four lines of enemy trenches instead of  
two as ordered. When they asked for  
reinforcements the Russian soldiers  
fired on the sailors who between two  
fires began to retire. Only 50 of them  
escaped unharmed. Three officers  
shot themselves rather than retreat.

London, August 1 (By wireless).—  
A Russian official communique re-  
ports:

We attacked and carried a position  
in the region of Grjmalov in the di-  
rection of Trembowla.

We frustrated an attempt to cross  
Zbrucz River northward of Husiatyn.  
The enemy forced us back across  
Zbrucz River elsewhere. Our losses  
were great.

The enemy forced our retirement  
between the Dniester and the Pruth,  
eastward of Gernement.

The Austrian official wireless com-  
munique this evening reports:

We are advancing towards Kimpol-  
ung. We forced the Russians to re-  
treat after a fierce fight southwest-  
ward and northward of Czernowit.

18 of Over 1,600 Tons Torpedoed  
Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 1.—The Admiralty  
announces that the number of mer-  
chantmen arriving at ports of the  
United Kingdom last week totaled  
2,747; and the number sailing 2,776.

Sunk during the same period:  
Over 1,600 tons, 18; under 1,600 tons,  
3; unsuccessfully attacked, 9.

## MICHAELIS CLOUDING ISSUE, SAYS M. RIBOT

Charge Of French Imperialistic  
Aims Made To Divert Atten-  
tion, Premier Answers

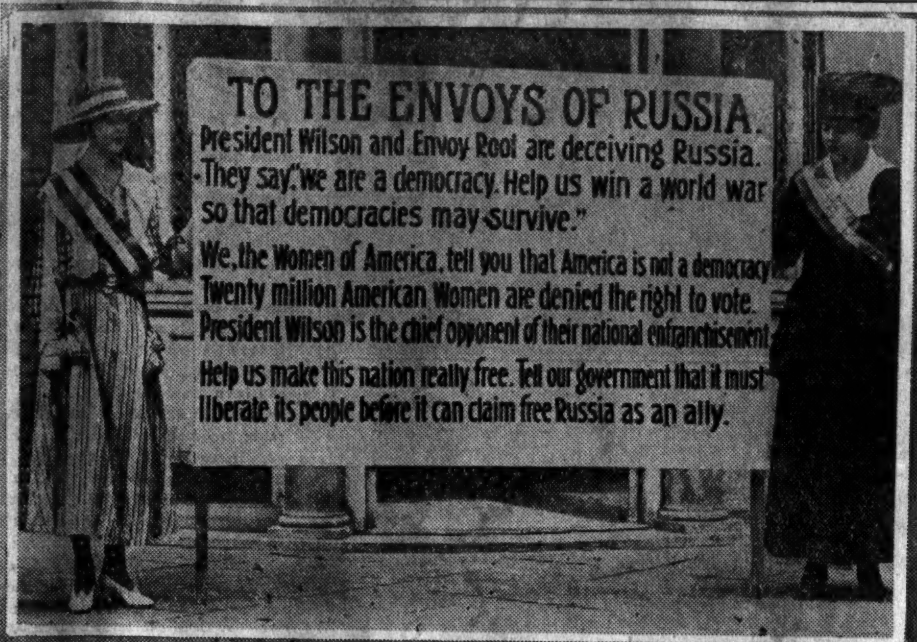
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 31.—The French  
Premier, M. Ribot, today made a  
declaration before the Chamber of  
Deputies in order to deny the utter-  
ances made by the German Chan-  
cellor, Dr. Michaelis, when the latter  
said that France is following an im-  
perialist policy.

M. Ribot declared: "We don't fol-  
low a policy of conquests. We are  
invaded. We follow a policy of  
restoration, justice and right. We  
want to retake those provinces which  
gave themselves freely to France;  
we do not want annexations by  
violence. We shall obtain with our  
allies guarantees for a lasting peace.  
The German Chancellor is only try-  
ing to divert attention from the  
terrible responsibility lying on the  
German Emperor. We want the  
rights of peoples restored."

M. Ribot declared that the facts  
had been grossly misrepresented.  
The Tsar promised to support the  
claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine  
and agreed to the creation of an  
autonomous State from the terri-  
tories on the left of the Rhine in  
order to protect Belgium and France  
against invasions from the other side  
of the Rhine. The German Chan-  
cellor ignored the repeated decla-  
rations made by France that she is  
not pursuing a policy of conquest or  
subjugation. The allegation that  
France wanted annexations was a  
clumsy maneuver unlikely to  
deceive anyone. The restoration of  
Alsace-Lorraine, violently seized  
from France, was an entirely differ-  
ent matter.

Petrograd, July 31.—The Foreign  
Office denies the statement made by  
the German Chancellor Michaelis to  
journalists in Berlin that Russia has  
specially protested to France concern-  
ing the latter's war-aims. It says  
that an Allied Conference will shortly  
exhaustively examine Russia's general  
declaration of war-aims made on  
May 18.

## This Banner Caused Riots Before White House



SUFFRAGETTES AT WHITE HOUSE.

Miss Katherine Morey, of Boston,  
Mass., and Miss Lucy Burns, of New  
York City, holding the suffrage  
banner which caused a riot when  
they appeared with it before the  
White House. The banner was des-  
troyed by the enraged crowds and  
the bearers of it barely saved from  
injury by the police. As a result of  
the disorder caused by the suff-  
ragettes they have been forbidden  
to picket the White House as they  
have been doing since before the  
last election.

## TEXTILE WORKERS ASK THEY BE PROTECTED

Want Present Pay Maintained  
Even If Part-Time Is  
Installed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—At the annual  
conference of textile employees at  
Blackpool, which represents 250,000  
workers, the Chairman said that  
after the claims of the army and  
food supplies for the people on ship-  
ping had been made, the claims of  
the Lancashire Cotton Trade must be  
very fully considered. It was the  
duty of the Government so to deal  
with the available supplies of cotton  
as to secure regularity in employ-  
ment and full wage-earning power  
to the workpeople. If short-time  
became necessary, wages must be  
equal to those paid for working full  
time. Nothing else would prevent  
disputes and stoppages, which they  
all wished to avoid.

The Cotton Control Board is  
meeting in Manchester today to  
consider proposals for stopping  
forty per cent of spindles and  
looms and imposing a levy on the  
owners of machinery which is allowed  
to work, for the benefit of the  
machinery and the 40,000 workers  
idle.

## World Crop Prospects Average for This Year

Expected To Fall Short In  
France, Italy, Denmark  
And Sweden

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The report of  
the Board of Agriculture on crop  
prospects says that in France, Italy,  
Denmark and Sweden the yield is ex-  
pected to be below the average. In  
Canada and the United States at the  
present time the condition of the crops  
is good and the yield is expected to  
be satisfactory, while in Switzerland  
and Central Russia the crops are  
average ones.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Simbiris Aug. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Aug. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Aug. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 9

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per ..... Aug. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 6  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18

For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 18  
The American mail is due here on  
or about August 7, per N.Y.K. s.s.  
Sado Maru.

## Feng To Take Presidency; Li Determined To Retire

Nanking General Personally Urges Executive to Resume  
Office But He Refuses

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, August 2.—Feng Kuo-  
chang yesterday afternoon drove  
straight from the station to Li  
Yuan-hung's residence, to which the  
latter had removed from the French  
Hospital in the morning.

Feng Kuo-chang remained with  
Li Yuan-hung for over an hour  
urging him to resume office but Li  
Yuan-hung again expressed his  
determination to retire.

It is anticipated that Feng Kuo-  
chang will formally assume office as  
President as soon as the preliminary  
arrangements have been completed.

All high civil and military officials  
were received by Feng Kuo-chang  
later in the afternoon.

It is understood that eleven pro-  
vinces have expressed approval of  
the convocation of a National  
Council.

According to the Chinese papers,  
both Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-  
hui are of opinion that the convoca-  
tion of the National Council should  
be hastened and an order has  
already been issued to make the  
necessary preparations. Each pro-  
vince will be instructed to appoint  
representatives.

Tokio, August 1.—Chow Tzu-chi  
left for China today.

Feng's Visit To Li

(From The Chinese Press)

President Li Yuan-hung has again  
returned to the French Hospital  
after his half-hour interview in his  
private residence on Tuangchank  
Hutong Wednesday with Acting-  
President Feng, when he repeatedly  
refused to resume his office as  
President. General Feng spent the  
afternoon in meeting the Cabinet  
ministers and discussing questions of  
the state, including the declaration

of war, the Szechuen trouble, the in-  
dependence of the South, Parliament,  
the foreign loan and the appoint-  
ment of the Kiangsu Tsuchun.

Serious disputes between the  
Chiaotung and Chingputang factions  
have risen among the Cabinet minis-  
ters on account of the proposed  
foreign loan by the Peking Govern-  
ment. Tiao Ju-lin, Liang Chi-chao  
and Tang Hua-lung will figure con-  
spicuously in the fight and it is  
expected that all of them will soon  
tender their resignation.

In view of the unrest in Hunan,  
General Wu Kwan-shin, the division  
commander at Yochow, will not be  
sent to Szechuen to attack Liu  
Chung-hua, who succeeded Tai Kan  
as the military head of the province  
after the latter was killed by one of  
his officers.

Death is the sentence to be im-  
posed on Chang Chen-fang, the  
bogus minister under Chang Hsun.  
The verdict was returned Wednes-  
day following a secret court-martial  
held at the Ministry of War.

The question of the declaration of  
war against Germany will again be  
brought up at the Cabinet meeting  
today. The government has decided  
to send back all German women and  
children, numbering about 3,000, to  
their country immediately after the  
declaration.

Twenty-six engineering students  
who attempted to get practical  
work at the Langhua Arsenal were  
turned away by the superintendent,  
being told that the works cannot  
employ them on account of the  
fact that martial law has been  
declared in Shanghai. These pupils  
recently graduated from the Hunan  
Engineering College at Changsha.

## Munitions Works In Wales Has Explosion

Six Are Killed And Considerable  
Damage Is Done To  
Factory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—The Press  
Bureau announces that an explosion  
which caused considerable damage to  
a munitions factory, occurred yester-  
day afternoon in South Wales. Six  
persons were killed and three wounded.

## Conscription Bill Assured For Canada

Religious Issue Enters Oppo-  
sition Through Opposition  
Of Catholics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 1.—Six new Senators  
have been sworn in for the Upper  
House, thus ensuring the majority for  
the Compulsory Service Bill which  
enters the second-reading stage to-  
morrow.

Cardinal Hegin of Quebec has in-  
stituted opposition to conscription  
among students of Divinity, asserting  
that it would be a violation of the  
treaty assuring Catholics in Canada  
free practice for their religion and  
would lead to fatal religious dis-  
cords.

## ALLIED OFFENSIVE HINDERED BY RAIN; NEW LINE IS HELD

Positions Taken By British  
And French Consolidated  
In Downpour

### VISIBILITY IS BAD

Artillery Prays For Better  
Weather So It Can Re-  
sume Action

### COUNTER FAILS

Berlin Admits Heavy Loss  
But Says It Has Re-  
gained Part

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Field-Marshal  
Sir Douglas Haig reports: We im-  
proved our new line by operations  
carried out during the night south-  
ward of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

We repulsed counter-attacks  
against our new positions at La  
Basse Ville, northward of the Ypres-  
Comines Canal and near the Ypres-  
Roulers railway.

Heavy rain has been falling since  
yesterday afternoon, which has not  
favored operations. We carried out  
a successful raid eastward of Boia  
Grenier.

Reuter's correspondent at British  
Headquarters telegraphs: Today  
heavy rain continues with pitiless  
insistence. The ground over which  
the main fighting is taking place  
isn't good at the best but at  
present, under a weeping sky  
with visibility shrouded to about a  
thousand yards, it is all but im-  
practicable for open campaigning.

Germans Seek To Rally  
The Germans are attempting some  
heavy counter-actions, particularly  
in the neighborhood of La Basse Ville,  
where the position at the moment is  
indefinite.

Yesterday evening there was an  
outburst of intense shelling from a  
portion of the German line further  
north and in the growing dusk the  
enemy was seen massing for an at-  
tack. Our batteries got the range  
upon them and the field-greys melted  
away.

The wind and heavy atmosphere  
being suitable, we loosed large in-  
stalments of gas near Fleurbaix with  
good results.

Our casualties yesterday were  
light considering the magnitude of  
the fight.

What we pray for now is an im-  
provement on the weather. The  
rain has all but ceased as I write,  
the sky is growing perceptibly lighter  
and the guns are beginning to bark  
in greater volume.

Reuter's correspondent at British  
Headquarters, telegraphing at 5  
o'clock this afternoon, says:

"A period of quiet has succeeded  
yesterday's Anglo-French advance  
against the long-prepared enemy po-  
sitions. Even our tremendous bombard-  
ment still left in many places formid-  
able obstacles. We have retired a few  
men from some extreme points, there-  
by creating a wide 'No Man's Land.'"

"Meanwhile the consolidating of our  
new positions is proceeding despite the  
handicap of the heavy rain.

"Prisoners agree that our prolonged  
bombardment inflicted a tremendous  
number of casualties among the enemy,  
and also that our counter-battery work  
was wonderfully effective, knocking  
out many guns, which was probably  
the reason for the alleged inadequate  
artillery support given to the German  
infantry.

"The activity of our artillery has not  
relaxed despite the bad visibility.

"The latest news from the battle-  
line is that the situation is unchanged.  
Gains Temporary, Says Berlin

(By wireless).—A German official  
communique reports:

With masses such as have never  
before been used during the period of  
the war, the English, with the French  
in their wake, attacked yesterday.  
Their aim was a lofty one. They in-  
tended to deliver an annihilating blow  
at the U-boat pest, which from the  
Coast to Flanders is undermining Eng-  
land's mastery of the sea.

Densely packed attacking waves of  
closely placed divisions followed each



other. Numerous tanks and cavalry units participated.

The enemy penetrated, owing to the tremendous pressure, our defensive line in some sectors, overran our lines and temporarily gained a considerable amount of territory.

Our reserves counter-attacked and in bitter hand-to-hand engagements the whole day long drove out or forced back the enemy into the foremost crater-field.

We were compelled to abandon Bixschotte, the enemy penetrating deeper in this sector.

Attacks made by the enemy in the evening against our new battle-line failed.

We repulsed four French attacks on Chemin-des-Dames.

We drove back the French on both sides of the Malincourt-Esnes Road on a front of two kilometers for a depth of 700 meters, taking 500 prisoners.

The German official wireless communiqué this evening reports:—

The artillery bombardment in Flanders increased in violence this afternoon.

#### French Consolidating Line

Paris, August 1.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: After our magnificent success in Belgium we consolidated, in torrential rain, the positions we had won.

The artillery struggle continues along the whole Aisne front. Strong counter-attacks enabled us to progress east of Cerny at several points. We took 30 prisoners.

After a bombardment lasting for several days in the region between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 the Germans yesterday morning attacked the positions we captured on the 17th July. By evening time they had only been able to reach certain advanced elements of our front line, where they were held up by our curtain fire.

Lieutenant Guynemer has won his fiftieth victory in the air.

London, July 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, in a supplementary message sent this afternoon says that the German infantry prisoners are so bitter against the German gunner prisoners, owing to their alleged insufficient support, that it has been necessary to separate them.

It transpires that the Welsh particularly distinguished themselves against the Kaiser's favorite Fusiliers.

Reuter's correspondent touches on the accomplishments of the French, which have evoked the highest admiration. They threw 29 bridges across the Yser and made a very deep advance.

The Germans show signs of counter-attacking from the Langemark line to St. Julien. They have already made an unsuccessful counter-attack in the neighborhood of Pilkem.

#### News Brevities

A "Who's Who of American Returned Students" has just been published by the Tsing Hua College at Peking. It contains much useful information for the returned foreign college man. The book is printed in both Chinese and English and gives biographical data and school records for more than four hundred former students at American colleges and universities. The preface of the book, by Dr. Y. T. Tsaur, President and Dean of Tsing Hua College, gives a succinct sketch of the history and progress of the Chinese educational movement in western lands and expresses the hope that returned students from other countries as well will edit similar volumes. The book, which is neatly put up, sells for \$1.00.

Word from Captain Vivien Davies, of the Royal Flying Corps and formerly a member of the Shanghai Mercury staff, to his father, Capt. F. Davies, tells of his injury and almost miraculous escape from death in an aeroplane accident. While flying with an instructor, at one of the training courses the machine crashed down from a height of 500 feet. Capt. Davies suffered a fractured skull and injuries about the body but writes cheerfully that he is mending, and expects to be sent to the Duke of Richmond's place for two months' convalescence.

Mr. F. Alan Robinson, clerk of the British Supreme Court, left yesterday for Port Arthur on holiday.

An Intercessory Service for the Allies will be held at the Union Church from 8 to 8.45 a.m. tomorrow.

Mr. G. M. Waggatt of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. has received a commission as second lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers, according to word received here. Mr. Waggatt served in the Officers' Training Corps at Durham and previous to leaving Shanghai was a lance corporal in "B" Co., British R. V. C. Out of 197 successful candidates he stood sixty-eighth in the examinations, held at St. John's College, Cambridge.

#### KODAK FILMS

Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line.

*Burr* 2 Broadway

## Loading Up for Long Flight



LOADING UP.

Not many stories concerning the prowess of Italy's sky pilots have reached this country. King Victor Emmanuel's aviators have demonstrated, nevertheless, their ability to

cope with enemy flyers, no matter what game the latter elect to play. In this picture an Italian battle-pilot and his aides are seen loading bombs over the enemy's lines.

## Pre-war Conference Is Denied by Berlin

No Meeting Held At Potsdam To Decide On Serbian Ultimatum, It Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, August 1.—An official telegram from Berlin denies the allegation made by the Times concerning a meeting which took place at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, and says that neither then nor at any other time was such a meeting held.

## IMPOUNDING OF TEA CAUSE OF CRITICISM

China Association in London Protests At Holding Of Cargo In Docks

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 1.—At the meeting of the China Association, the Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, referred to the refusal of the Board of Trade to pass shipments of China tea which had been arranged prior to the prohibition of the import of China tea on the ground that consignees in England had not paid for it prior to the prohibition. The tea has consequently been impounded at the London Docks for over two months.

The Times comments that since it was clearly impossible for a firm in London to pay for tea in the course of shipment in order to forestall the unnotified prohibition, the claim of the Board of Trade appears to be utterly unreasonable and it is difficult to see what justification there can be for making the tea itself useless to anybody after its arrival in England. There was again a very keen demand at yesterday's tea sales for better class Indian teas, especially the free "D" class of which it may now be said that the average price is about 2/- per pound. On the other hand, a large quantity of tea was not sold. Brokers are mystified at this and it is suggested that owing to good wages workers are insisting on better class teas or distributors are concentrating on the better kinds because they do not consider the fixed prices of the lower grades leave a sufficient margin of profit.

## Sir Robert Scallan Is Made a General

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 1.—Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallan is gazetted to be General in place of General Sir John Nixon who is placed on the Supernumerary List.

#### Obituary

Miss Viola Seitz

Their many friends throughout the Far East will join with us in extending deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Seitz, No. 21 Route Pottery, on the death at the Isolation Hospital yesterday morning of their only daughter, Viola, aged 13 years. Death was due to scarlet fever, after a brave and prolonged fight. The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery last evening at 6 o'clock amid a profusion of lovely floral remembrances.

Mr. J. M. Sanderson

Funeral services for Mr. Joseph Marshall Sanderson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who died yesterday morning at the Isolation Hospital of scarlet fever, will be held at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery. The funeral will be of a military nature, Mr. Sanderson having been a member of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., and a firing squad and a number of the volunteers will parade to the cemetery.

Mr. Sanderson was stricken with the disease only last Sunday and was removed to the hospital the day following. He was only 25 years old and was born near Edinburgh, being educated at Daniel Stewart's College in that place. He joined Messrs. John Swire and Sons in London in 1913, coming to Shanghai toward the end of the following year. Always of a bright and genial disposition, he enjoyed a large circle of friends here. He was a member of the Shanghai Club, Cricket Club and Cercle Sportif Français. Besides being a member of the Shanghai Scottish, he was for three years a member of the Hongkong Company of the Fire Brigade.

As a mark of respect the flag of the Shanghai Club was half-masted yesterday as also were those of the Taikoo offices and ships in port.

## HONG CASE FINISHED; JUDGMENT RESERVED

Mixed Court Hearing Of Alleged Sung Murder Plot Is Concluded

The hearing of the case against Hong Chi-tsu, charged with complicity in the plot to assassinate Sung Chiao-jen, former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was concluded in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong, the court reserving judgment.

The accused was in the box briefly while Mr. R. F. C. Master finished cross-examination and closing arguments by defense and prosecution were then heard.

Mr. W. S. Fleming opened by calling the court's attention to the fact that the case had been resurrected after a lapse of five years, and remarked that it was a peculiar thing that it should be dragged forth like a skeleton at this particular time, when China was in the throes of a political crisis. It bore a decided political significance, he declared, especially since Hong had been tried at Tsingtau on the identical charge, the same evidence being produced, and had been dismissed. In reviewing the case he held that the testimony and documentary evidence submitted by the prosecution was decidedly weak. The letters and telegrams alleged to incriminate the accused, he claimed, might in some instances cause suspicion, but the introduction of other documentary evidence from the same source by the defense showed his innocence. The letters and telegrams showed only a scheme to ruin Sung's political reputation, as well as that of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and these were all written under the instruction of the then Premier.

The fact that the messages were in code, where a limited number of characters were at command, Mr. Fleming contended, might well cause a significance to be attached to certain terms other than the actual meaning intended. Regarding Hong's flight from Peking, the defense declared that he was absolutely in the hands of his superiors. There seemed likelihood that the political scheme might be averted and he was made the scapegoat.

Mr. Master concluded briefly for the

prosecution, laying particular stress on the more significant letters and telegrams which passed between Hong and Ying Kwel-hsin and ridiculing the thought that the accused could have been ignorant of the plot against Sung. He pointed out that while on the stand Hong had admitted that passages in the messages where the personal pronoun was used referred to himself and that these passages contained some of the more significant items of the correspondence. Mr. L. K. Kentwell moved that the defendant be handed over. The judgment will be given at a date to be set by the registrar.

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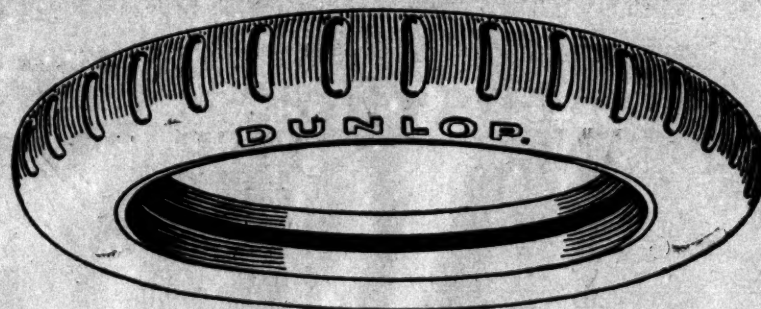
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## Waterloo May Yet Be The Final Battlefield

### British Military Expert, Writing Of The Hindenburg Strategy, Discusses The Chances Of Mobile Armies' Meeting There

Waterloo may witness the decision of the world's greatest conflict as it witnessed the downfall of Napoleon's imperial power one hundred years ago.

This is the opinion of an English military expert, Major Stuart-Stephens, who advances it in an article in the latest issue of *The English Review*. He also takes up three points about the situation on the western front in Europe that will strike the average follower of the war's developments as new. These are:

The necessity that the Allies provide a reserve of 1,000,000 men capable of administering a "knockout" for which reserve the English expert looks to America.

The location of the German battle line to which Hindenburg, according to Major Stuart-Stephens, is gradually and methodically retiring.

The radical difference between the Anglo-French and German systems of planning major military operations, which, owing to the progress in aviation, should result, he thinks, in material benefit to the English and French on the western front. This third point is of special interest to Americans, as it has to do with control of the air, toward which such determined efforts are being made just now in this country.

Major Stuart-Stephens met many of the German leaders before the war and heard from their own lips their conceptions of strategy. Especially interesting was his acquaintance with Maekel, author of a German textbook on strategy. It is on his knowledge of these men and their cast of mind that Major Stuart-Stephens bases the conclusions set forth in his article.

He contends that the war can be settled only on the battle front in Western and Southern Belgium, and that it can be settled there only if the Allies are able to increase enormously their numerical superiority. He declares that such an increase in numbers is possible, and sets forth the necessity for it in these words:

"The bedrock of the overwhelmingly serious problem that presents itself to us now, now, NOW, is the setting to work in deadly brutal earnest for the provision of new reserves. In a banking institution we may look upon the actual gold reserve as 'the Reserve,' and the widespread and ramified resources of the

concern in the shape of credit as the bank's 'Reserves.' Now, in the event of a run on the bank, I imagine the reserves are mobilised, and the reserve is produced ready to throw in to turn the scale. It seems, to the people looking at it from a business point of view, quite a reasonable conclusion that, if an adequate reserve is not supplied in time to turn the tide of battle or to meet an unforeseen eventuality, the resources of the bank may not save it from disaster. Do the same people see from their business point of view that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig must have at his disposal a reserve of at least a million men before he can accomplish, after many rounds, a knockout blow? I trow not. Because our military British public will not apply to the winning of a struggle for our empire's existence the principles that are inseparable from ordinary civil life.

"In the ring the boxer's resources are his skill, his training, his fitness—a hundred and one factors which are behind him; his reserve is that which he keeps up his sleeve, some knockout blow into which he has to put every ounce at his disposal and which he is preparing to put in to settle the combat once for all, either when he sees an opening at a predetermined time. And without this million reserve Haig will not be strong enough at a point where he would be looking to the accomplishment of a decision, or where Hindenburg would propose a decision.

"Now I dare to assert that either of these contingencies will not present itself to either opponent for some months to come. Therefore, there is time even at this eleventh hour to get the 'solar plexus' million. For there cannot be any reasonable probability of a knockout blow in the area in which this Summer's operations will be carried on. The 'ring' is not suitable; it does not favor a knockout. There is no clean area fit for the deployment of armies, one or the other of which would be able to inflict a decisive blow."

Such an area will not be presented, continues Major Stuart-Stephens, until Hindenburg reaches his formidable new line, in the region of Waterloo, which is thus described:

"On those rolling plateaus, the immemorial cockpit of Europe, within not many miles of God's Acre of

Waterloo, where so many of our brave forebears sleep, will be fought the big battle of the war; on which, if the issue of the result imposes such a course, the enemy will hold us up on their last line, that on which during the last eighteen months has been lavished every atom of Teutonic military engineering ingenuity.

"This Torres Vedras of the war, of the nature of which I have heard from neutral sources, extends from the Antwerp entrenched camp to that of Namur. . . . One of its most striking features is an extra heavily ballasted railway, capable of bearing the weight of mobile platforms from which 'Fleissige Bertha' (42-mm. howitzers) can be brought into action 'with almost as much rapidity,' an informant expressed to me, 'as a horse artillery gun.' The whole line is, in fact, stiffened by the presence of a perambulating giant battery which is ready to move up and down between the place of arms on the Scheldt and that on the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse."

The German system is responsible for the fact that the present British reserves are inadequate for a knockout blow, says Major Stuart-Stephens—the system taught by Maekel and the rest of his school. The English officer explains this as follows:

"How is it that the several 'pushes' of ourselves and our brilliant French allies have failed to realize the tangible result anticipated? Unhesitatingly I declare that such a lamentable state of affairs will continue so long as Hindenburg's governing tactical principles are apparently ignored and unprepared for. His system of fighting detaining actions by enveloping attacks in mass directed against one of the following army's flanks, is no modern development of Teutonic military science. It is the same idea on which Frederick the Great based his offensive-defensive strokes during a strategic retirement—the maneuver to produce his famous 'oblique line'—and this idea should guide us during the prelude of every coming action fought on a large scale."

This German method of retirement, continues the English writer, with its strong and constant counter-attacks to slow up pursuit, will use up any reserves that the English provide under their present system, and the absence of the "solar-plexus"

million will make any settlement impossible short of the Antwerp-Namur line. And this brings him to a most interesting comparison of the Anglo-French and German strategy. The chief difference, he points out, lies in this: with the Hindenburg school it is not the situation accurately known that rules the offensive, but a rapid and overwhelming offensive blow to create a predetermined tactical situation favorable to the Commander in Chief's strategic plan. Here is his summary of the two schools:

"The German system seeks for success in the envelopment of an enemy whose actual position is often ascertained by a process of reasoning as to the best move open to him. This plan is adopted in order to avoid the loss of time incident on exhaustive aerial reconnaissance. The chief drawback to this method is the possibility of the defeat in detail of converging units before they close on their prey. This danger is guarded against in the German system by a high degree of training in initiative and co-operation, which leads commanders of units to close with the enemy as rapidly as possible and irrespective of losses, the object being to get at the enemy wherever he is encountered, in order to deprive him of freedom of movement, in the certainty that their comrades to the right and left are doing the same, and by their vigorous action are relieving hostile pressure.

"One obvious drawback to this form of war is that, should the position of the enemy not conform to the hypothesis of the Commander in Chief, the latter has great difficulty in altering his plan by giving fresh directions to his general officers for the control of the operations, and once these are launched they are practically in the hands of column commanders. On the other hand, the German system—that evolved by my sometime Berlin friend, Colonel Maekel—is especially adapted to working in the fog of war, and is therefore finding its raison d'être in the condition of things that prevails on the whole western front.

"In demands, first of all, an entirely intelligent knowledge of the art of war on the part of the Commander in Chief, and Hindenburg is efficient in this respect. And it calls for character and vigor rather than intelligence in its column leaders. It assumes that, in war, information will not always be forthcoming exactly when it is wanted, or, at any rate, not in time to be acted upon, and that, therefore, it is necessary to have a hard and simple definite plan of action, laid down beforehand, and a vigorous and irresistible initiative to destroy the independence of the hostile Commander in Chief.

"Now the German system requires information to confirm the hypothesis as to the whereabouts and constitution of the main body of the hostile army. Our system requires accurate information when the

enemy has committed himself and is no longer free to alter his dispositions.

"Secondly, that of Germany requires a standard of average efficiency but not genius in the subordinate leaders—not a heaven-born General here and there, but a corps of commanders who can be counted upon to play up to each other.

"Thirdly, the German war method suits the conditions of uncertainty which, airplanes all to the contrary, have shrouded operations on the western front. In this form of war the German General Staff maintains that a vigorous offensive in great measure replaces accurate information.

"Fourthly, the adherents of the German method contend that only the simple succeeds in war. The German war doctrine is simplicity pushed to its ultimate. (In favor of the French Staff method, under which I have trained, it may be said that, given sufficient information, the plan acted upon is never an involved one.)

"Fifthly, the German method bridges over the gulf between strategy and tactics, since Prussian enveloping strategy brings about a battle of which enveloping tactics are the characteristic feature.

"Sixthly, in the enemy's system the Commander in Chief must, to a great extent, stand or fall by his initial plan of operations. In the Franco-British system a Commander in Chief can take advantage of an opportunity if he is able to recognize it.

"Lastly, the German Commander in Chief bases his plans at the onset on reasoning rather than on information. When his mind is made up he risks much to gain time. This difference in system, according to the English expert, should work for the advantage of the Allies under present conditions of warfare, because of the extraordinary development of airplane reconnaissance, which enables a commander to use information far more plentiful and accurate than could be gathered in former wars. Says Major Stuart-Stephens:

"Let us imagine the two oppo-

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ents on the western front of equal efficiency and, approximately, of equal strength, one fighting according to the Prussian war doctrine and the other according to the Anglo-French system. Now, which ought to derive the greatest advantage from the new cavalry of the air? The answer is, indubitably, the side that can make the best use of its information.

"Should the airplane reconnaissance prove the German Commander in Chief's reasoned-out plan to be wrong, the German method of war makes it exceedingly difficult for him to profit by that information by giving a fresh direction to his operations as a whole. This weak feature of the enemy's battle system may come as a surprise to many of our readers who have been led to believe that a Prussian commanding General embarks upon a massed operation carrying in his pocket several alternative plans to be resorted to if the tide of battle flows in his antagonist's favor.

"The German High Command

laboriously manufactures plan founded on logically reasoned-out conclusions. At what is calculated to be the psychological moment it is put into execution with lightning celerity—time being, with the German system, the essence of success. "I think the introduction of the air service factor in this war ought to make for the most favorable influence on our side. To put it in a nutshell, with an equality of aerial cavalry the advantage over the German ought to be indisputable; for the flying machine assists us in the formation of a battle plan, whereas it only assists the German leader in the execution of an already-formed plan."

"Now the airplane favors our strategic school if the necessary reserves are available to insure an irresistible attack," says Major Stuart-Stephens in conclusion. "For it is man power, and that factor alone, that will decide in our favor the issue of this titanic struggle, and that, no doubt, is why America has come in to insure the result."

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## BERLIN CRITICS WARY AS OFFENSIVE GROWS

Confident Tone in German Press  
Disappears—One Hint At  
A Further Retreat

### EXPERTS WARN THE PUBLIC

Allied Attack At Arras And On  
The Aisne Changed Hinden-  
burg's Plans

New York, June 30.—As the great Anglo-French offensive continues on the western front the confident tone adopted by the German military critics at the beginning is becoming somewhat modified, according to excerpts from their newspaper articles printed in the London press, and in some cases the experts seem to be preparing the German people for unpleasant news.

Writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, Major Endres sharply rebukes the blusterers who have already "wrecked" the allied offensive with their mouths. In their zeal to make "popular concessions" these writers are charged with ignoring the grave military conditions which have to be faced and with "far exceeding" the limits of discussion imposed by such tremendous strategic issues as those now at stake on the western front.

Major Endres warns Germans that although the attacking foe has not yet broken through, "the great offensive is by no means already ended." "In view, indeed," he says, "of British tenacity and French temperament it is a matter of course that the tactical basis secured will be exploited and that with the energy and the forces available to the Allies the offensive has perhaps not yet even reached its zenith."

In the same article is an admission that the pressure exercised by Haig and Nivelle since the "Hindenburg retreat" has required the German generalissimo to revise his whole "tactical defensive scheme."

In its issue of April 19, the Berlin Vorwarts gave prominence to an article in which that paper's military critic, Colonel Gadke, discussed the situation in the west. Gadke finds himself unable to determine the precise reason why the British attacked before the French, but he insists that the whole front is a single battlefield and "the greatest known to history." He arrives at the following conclusion:

"We have before us a gigantic battlefield, 120 miles broad, and never since the beginning of the world have battles been fought of this immeasurable greatness and with such enormous masses of troops on both sides, numbering millions. It is probable also that battles have never been so bloody."

"Although the fighting on this broad front takes many shapes, and although the fights seem to be split up into separate engagements, confined to limited areas, it is perfectly clear that the Anglo-French attack is based upon the guiding idea—to occupy the German center with strong forces, and to deliver decisive blows on both wings, which, in the event of success, shall lead to a great out-flanking movement. The present attack is very different both from the Summer battle of 1916 on the Somme, which was a simple front assault intended to be victorious by the use of superior masses, (especially masses of shells), and also from the Autumn attack of 1915, when an advance was made against two widely separated wings without any regard for the German center that lay between them."

"It is impossible to deny that our enemies' attack, with the greatest masses that they have yet led into battle, has been appropriately planned. We hope that the bravery of our troops and the superiority of our leadership will succeed in bringing us full victory in this terrible struggle, which will last at least for weeks."

Writing in the Vossische Zeitung of April 18, Captain von Salzmann refers to the "mechanical" superiority of the Allies in the West, and says that "since Hindenburg's successful retreat" the struggle in the West is a striving for "the great initiative" and that this initiative will belong to the side able to hold back its reserves the longer, which, in his opinion, is the German. In the article, brief ex-

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



cerpts from which were printed in The New York Times of April 20, Captain von Salzmann says:

"The English spirit of organization has been the main factor in promoting the extraordinary construction of the system of roads behind the Anglo-French front, and in completing the system in a fashion which we are compelled to admire. From the reports from abroad we see that only the brilliantly constructed system of roads, canals, and especially of railways and light railways has made possible the rapid moving about of the masses of artillery that are absolutely necessary for the attack."

"In this matter our enemies are in a certain sense superior to us, thanks to the American support which is now publicly advertised by Lloyd George, but which has really been given since the beginning of the war. This manner of warfare lacks all that is intellectual. It is the mechanical solution of a mechanical question. The present Anglo-French attack does not show a single new factor. It is always the same old picture—increased effectiveness of artillery, mechanical smashing down of the opponent, and, finally advance into the lines that have been flattened out. In this respect Arras provided absolutely nothing that is new, and the Champagne battle also will produce no change."

"As long as the material superiority of the enemy lasts, the Hindenburg strategy of voluntary evacuation is the only possibility as passive reply. In view of all this can any living German still retain the smallest doubt about the justification of our submarine warfare? Who will have the moral courage to let the transport of material from America to Europe proceed unpunished and unhindered? Who in Germany dares to take upon himself the blood-guilt, and by stoppage of work in the munition factories to make our brothers at the front quite defenseless? The failure of the people at home would be the severest strain upon the nerves of our soldiers at the front—much worse than 100 days of drum fire."

"Let nobody be deceived by the events of the day. Let people regard everything in a large frame, and they will not lose perspective and they will feel no occasion for fear. Hindenburg's plans are unknown to us just as they are unknown to our enemies. He holds the decisive factor in his hand, and he will know how to use it when the time comes. In the old style of Moltke. As is well known, waiting calls for strong nerves. Our Supreme Commander has these nerves, as we know, and in that fact we can place our blind confidence."

## ADAPT MACHINE GUNS TO OFFENSIVE TACTICS

Allies Elevate Them For Spray-  
ing Distant Trenches  
And Roads

Behind the British lines in France, June 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Use of the machine gun as a weapon for offensive operations and for indirect fire by elevating the gun so that the bullets will fall into the trenches of the enemy is one of the recent developments of warfare. This change in the method of using the machine gun has been brought about within a year. It shows, British officers say, the rapidity with which methods of fighting are altered, and that systems learned by capable officers sent to the front from America might be out of date before their troops arrived in France.

Less than a year ago the machine gun was regarded primarily as a

weapon of direct fire, that is, for moving down an advancing enemy. It was thus chiefly a defensive method, and its usefulness was limited to the rather rare periods when the enemy was actually attempting an attack. But today the machine gun, though retaining its importance in this respect, has become still more a weapon of indirect fire and by far the greater proportion of machine-gun casualties nowadays are caused through this use of the weapon.

In one highly-valued type of so-called indirect fire, a machine gun is trained by day on a stretch of road or communications which the enemy is using at night for bringing up supplies and reinforcements. The gun tripod is adjusted carefully to command this road. Then at night, although the road is invisible, the machine gun is turned on at intervals of perhaps an hour, sweeping the road clear of any enemy supply columns that may be there, and making use of the road difficult.

As in the case of the machine gun, evolution is constantly in progress in the use of the bayonet, the bombing, trenching, sapping and counter-attack. Nowhere, say army officers,

can the latest developments of each of these specialties be taught so well as in the training camps just behind the trenches, where specialists direct from the fighting are at hand to instruct the novice.

No matter how well troops might be trained in the United States, it is held here, they would find the mele of actual battle psychologically very trying. War experts no longer laugh at psychology. "The training of the mind for the surprises and novelties of the battlefield is as important as the physical side of training," say the British authorities.

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## "If China Should Enter the War"

This subject is discussed in this week's issue of Millard's Review by Mr. Hun Liang Huang of Columbia University, N.Y. In view of what may happen in China in the near future this article should be read by everyone interested in China and the struggle for Democracy in Europe.

### "THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MEXICAN DOLLARS"

Another article by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Vice-President of the Bank of China, is also of wide interest in view of the great need for currency reform in China.

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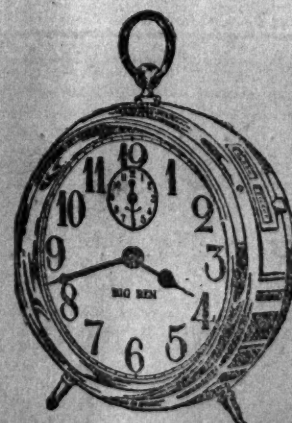
Bright and early he'll be there with the cheery ring that gets between you and those last "forty winks," the "winks" that often mean hurry and scurry and a spoiled day.

BIG BEN can be obtained  
in any of the better shops.  
It will pay you to make his  
acquaintance.

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AGENTS

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## MUNICH SOCIALISTS URGE ALL OTHERS TO DEMAND PEACE

Plea in Germany is Echoed By  
Austrian Catholics, Who Adopt  
Twelve Articles Said To Have  
Official Sanction

THEY SEEK NO CONQUEST  
BUT WILL GUARD FRONTIER

More Delegates From Berlin  
Reach Stockholm—Reinstein's  
Talk There Pleases Them—  
Italian Committee There

London, June 22.—The echo of German artillery may die down occasionally along the battle front, but the echo of peace talk continues to reverberate throughout the Central Empires. The fact that it finds no answer among the Allies seems not to affect it in the least.

While German Socialists at Stockholm are busy trying to turn the conference there to the Kaiser's advantage their fellow Socialists at home are just as busy with suggestions for settling the war—of course in their own way.

Want Immediate Peace

One of the latest endeavors in this direction, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, was a meeting last Wednesday in Munich, Bavaria, of Socialist workers, who adopted a resolution calling upon Socialists of all belligerent countries to start an agitation for immediate peace on the basis of no annexations.

But the Socialists are not alone in working for peace. In Austria, says another Amsterdam despatch, the Catholics have put forth a demand that the war be brought to an end. The Dutch Catholic newspaper *Tijds* prints the program issued as the result of a meeting of Catholics at Graz, Austria, on Wednesday.

The program contains twelve paragraphs urging that an end be had to the senseless extension of military power both on land and sea. Only for maintaining internal order is a military organization favored.

It also is declared that racial conflicts of one nation with another must cease; that the natural right of every people to develop should be undisturbed and that the preservation of its own language and civilization should be guaranteed.

Austrian Terms

Confirmation of Austria's desire for peace is also vouchered for in a Copenhagen despatch, which reports that the *Lemberg Gazette* has reproduced the peace conditions previously stated by the Austrian Correspondence Bureau in a "survey of Austrian public opinion on war aims." It is now asserted that these views coincide with the official Government program.

The article, for which high authority is claimed, says that Serbia and Montenegro must have their future economic development in close economic association with Austria-Hungary—in short, a Customs union. Fovon Mountain in Montenegro must be retained as the key to the Gulf of Cattaro, and Albania must be given autonomy under the military and economic suzerainty of the Dual Empire.

Other conditions are that Austria-Hungary must have a stronger military frontier against Italy and that, regarding Rumania, the Danube route should be free and open and not subject to the control of any foreign power.

An Amsterdam despatch quotes the Berlin *Vorwaerts* as saying that Wolfgang Heine, member of the Reichstag, addressing a Social Democratic meeting in Berlin, spoke strongly in favor of peace without annexations or indemnities. Herr Heine declared that the Government long ago should have stated publicly what it said confidentially to Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, the former member of the Swiss Federal Council, who endeavored to open peace negotiations between Russia and Germany.

"Since the belligerent Governments are now so involved in the cul-de-sac that it is unlikely that they will come together to talk peace," Herr

Heine is quoted as saying, "it only remains for the people themselves to raise their voices for peace and remove the influence of these people whose mischievous activity is largely to blame for the war; whose avowed policy of domination is wrongly regarded abroad as the aim of the German people, and to whom must be ascribed the fact that Germany is hated by the entire world."

While the Socialists who have gathered at Stockholm continue to mark time so far as actual accomplishments are concerned the German newspapers, according to a despatch from Stockholm, display unusual interest in the three so-called "American" delegates who have arrived there—Baris Reinstein, Dr. Max Goldfarb and D. Davidovich. No mention is made, however, of the fact that these three men have been repudiated by leading Socialists of America.

Reinstein Says Suits Germans

The Germans are particularly pleased with Reinstein's statement that America's entry into the war is the "work of capitalists in the interests of Wall Street with which President Wilson is closely allied," and that the declaration that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany was "ordered because Wall Street believed Russia might conclude a separate peace with Germany, giving Germany the victory, which had to be prevented at any cost."

The German Socialists minority delegation to the International Socialist Conference has arrived at Stockholm. It is composed of Hugo Masse, leader of the Socialists minority in the Reichstag; Carl Kautsk, Arthur Stadthagen and Edward Bernstein.

Just when the Socialist conference will meet is not clear here. A Stockholm despatch reports that the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has announced that this cannot be decided until the Russian delegation has conferred with the committee. It is understood that the Russians have left Petrograd. A Copenhagen despatch, however, states that it is reported from Budapest that the Hungarian Socialists have received a telegram from N. C. Tchekide, the Russian Socialist leader, announcing that the conference will sit from June 25 to July 8. "This," the despatch adds, "is the first chronicle direct communication between the belligerents."

Because of the part he is alleged to have played in the German peace propaganda, Mr. Odier, the Swiss Minister in Petrograd, is said to be slated for recall. It was to him that Dr. Arthur Hoffmann sent the alleged German peace offer to Russia to be conveyed to Robert Grimm, Swiss Socialist, who submitted it to the Russian Government, the affair resulting in the expulsion of Grimm from Russia and the resignation of Hoffmann as head of the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council.

The Daily News correspondent at Petrograd reports that the debate on Grimm's explosion made clear that the extremists had failed to capture the Assembly, where they held only about one-sixth of the total vote. It is intended that the Assembly shall last ten days, but it would not be surprising if it ended in the creation of some sort of parliament to improve contact between the Government and the people.

Considerable interest was aroused, the correspondent adds, in the speech of Lenin, who expressed the views of the extremists. "Although we are in the minority," he said, "our party does not refuse authority. It is ready at any moment to take authority into its own hands."

Minister of Agriculture Tchernoff urged the need of a strong army and the uselessness of giving an ultimatum to the Allies. "The Minister of Posts Tseretelli also insisted on that point saying: 'If the Allies reply in the negative are we to break with them? We are afraid of finding ourselves face to face with a separate peace. If the people say to us that the revolution should fear nothing, then I say in reply that I rather agree with Heinrich Heine, who said only a fool fears nothing.'"

The Italian Socialists now in Stockholm were merely appointed to convey the Italian democracy's greetings to Petrograd, a despatch from that city says.

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## SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

### S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, 2nd August, 1917.

No. 39.—Commissions: The following commissions have been approved by the Council and appeared in the Municipal Gazette—2nd August.

Seniority will date from 1st August and in the order in which the names appear below.

Light Horse.—Sergeant Major H. M. Spence to be 2nd Lieutenant.

American Co.—Sergeant F. Ashley to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Chinese Co.—Col.-Sergeant B. Y. Woo to be 2nd Lieutenant.

American Co.—Sergeant V. Olsen to be 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 40.—Headquarter Offices: The Headquarter offices will be closed on Monday, August 6.

No. 41.—Death: It is with regret the Commandant announces the death of Private J. M. Sanderson of the Shanghai Scottish, which occurred last night at the Isolation Hospital.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Friday, August 3 at 5.30 p.m.

The firing party, and other Volunteers who attend, will parade at the Cemetery Gate 5.15 p.m.

Dress:—Church Parade order with helmets. The firing party only will carry rifles.

### Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club Second XI will play the Parsees Cricket Club of the S.C.C. ground at 2.30 tomorrow afternoon. The teams will be:

S.C.C. Team—E. G. Barnes, D. Campbell, C. S. Cheatham, F. W. Etheridge, C. D. Field, H. W. Kilby, Churchill Knight, E. G. B. Lover, C. E. M. Thomson, E. G. Norman, G. C. Ross and A. H. Leslie (Capt.).

Parsees Team—C. H. Bhora, K. D. Karanjia, B. S. Khambata, E. D. Damri, H. S. Madam, B. H. Sethna, C. B. Sethna, J. H. Shroff, H. L. Sopariwalla, R. Vicajee and R. H. Ragi (Capt.).

Reserves—B. D. Tata and M. C. Charna.

### Lawn Tennis

A five-pair tennis match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club will be played on the grounds of the former, beginning at 5 p.m. Sunday.

Owing to the cricket match being held on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground next Monday, Bank Holiday, no tennis will be possible. Visitors' Day therefore will be transferred to the following day.

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200	4	200	4	200	4
300	6	300	6	300	6
400	8	400	8	400	8
500	10	500	10	500	10
600	12	600	12	600	12
700	14	700	14	700	14
800	16	800	16	800	16
900	18	900	18	900	18
1000	20	1000	20	1000	20



No. 3 Kiukiang Road, (Corner Szechuen Road). Telephone 4241. Owen Williams, General Agent.

## Blues Shy on Men; Forfeit to Navy Team Hope To Produce A Full Line- Up To Meet Reds Saturday

The Blue Sox line-up seems still to be in a sadly crippled state, the team forfeiting to the Navy yesterday because of inability to place a full nine in the field. A number of the players on the roster have left town and others have recently been on the sick list, but it is hoped that by Saturday when they meet the Reds in a nine inning contest the positions will all be filled again. As it turned out yesterday the rain arrived before a game could have been recorded anyway.

For the benefit of the fans an impromptu exhibition tilt was started between the Navy players and a mixed team of Reds and Blues. Only three innings were negotiated, however, when the downpour halted the proceedings. The score was 4 to 1 favoring the landlubbers when the curtain was called. Navy, incidentally, produced a new pitcher in Stevenson, who was hit rather freely during the brief session. The landmen provided a couple of features in the shape of double plays, Wilhoit, Bills and Crow figuring.

The baseball performers are scouting about for an expert who can give them a few pointers on cricket in preparation for their game two weeks from Saturday with the Cricket Club. The cricketers meantime are initiating practice with the horsehide and willow in view of the baseball game which will be played August 11. The following cricketers are asked to practise: W. C. G. Clifford, R. J. S. Brandt, V. H. Lanning, A. E. Lanning, J. Quayle, Capt. Barrett, T. Wigton and Ollerodsen Jr. The cricketers will be assisted by a catcher and pitcher from the Baseball Club.

### Wedding

Duff-Hewett

After the usual wedding morning function at the British Consulate-General before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., a very pretty wedding took place Wednesday afternoon at the Union Church when Hugh Blair Duff, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Duff of Kilmacoin, Scotland, was united in marriage to Alice Mary Hewett, the only daughter of Mr. W. J. Hewett of the C.M. Customs, Shanghai.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., officiated and the church, very prettily decorated for the occasion, was well filled when shortly after 3 o'clock the bride arrived on the arm of her father, and walked up the aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Mr. R. C. Young, the organist.

The duties of best man were entrusted to Mr. W. C. G. Clifford and after the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 90 Broadway, when a rich array of presents was on view. The Rev. Darwent in a happy speech proposed the health of the happy couple, to which Mr. Duff responded on behalf of his wife and himself.

The bride looked charming in her wedding dress of white voile trimmed with flet lace, a satin belt with orange blossoms at the waist and carrying a lovely bouquet of white carnations. The hat was of white tulle trimmed with orange blossom.

Her going-away dress was of spoked blue voile, trimmed with flet lace and she wore a white straw hat tastefully adorned with blue velvet and pink rose buds.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Japan and the happy couple left by the Kasuga Maru yesterday morning.

### Vessels To Arrive

From	Arrive
London	
Iyo Maru	Aug. 7
Kitano Maru	Aug. 21
From San Francisco	
Beaudor	Aug. 21
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Aug. 11
From Seattle	
Sado Maru	Aug. 7

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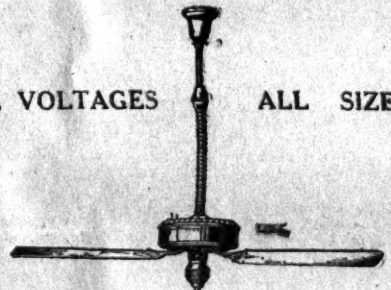
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Manager.

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## WEATHER

The depression of the Yangtze  
Valley is likely to put to sea with  
the result of local thunderstorms  
in the evening or during the night.  
Northerly breezes expected to  
blow along the whole coast at the  
rear of the depression. Bad  
weather between China and  
Japan.

## DEATHS

SEITZ—AUGUST 2, 1917, at Isolation  
Hospital, Viola, aged 13 years,  
only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L.  
Seitz, No. 21 Route Pottery. Funeral  
the same day at 6 p.m. in Bubbling  
Well Cemetery.

SANDERSON: On 2nd inst., at the  
Isolation Hospital, of scarlet fever,  
Joseph Marshall Sanderson, of  
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, aged  
25 years. The funeral will take  
place at Bubbling Well Cemetery to-  
day at 5.30 p.m. All friends are in-  
vited to attend.

14647.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE  
SHANGHAI, AUGUST 3, 1917

## Billions For Liberty

THE first battle in the war for  
liberty was won, so our  
editors affirm, when nearly three  
million Americans oversubscribed  
the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan.  
In the Boston Christian Science  
Monitor's opinion, "no single  
achievement that might be accom-  
plished by the Republic's soldiers  
or sailors, in the initial stages of  
its activity as an ally of the  
Entente Powers, could presage  
more certainly or more impressively  
what the end will be." In  
Nebraska they "safely conclude,"  
with the Omaha World-Herald,  
"that it will stun the Kaiser, be-  
sides knocking his eye out." With  
almost a third billion offered for  
the loan, it was successful beyond  
"the highest hope of friends or the  
deepest fear of foe," and this suc-  
cess, the New York Sun thinks, "is  
as heavy a blow as has fallen upon  
the Central Powers and their vil-  
lains of agents in this country."

The billions subscribed, in the  
Chicago Herald's words, "are so  
many billion tongues—each declar-  
ing in clarion tones that the  
nation is highly resolved to spend  
and be spent rather than live with  
the menace of German militarism  
shadowing the world." Here, says  
the New York Tribune in its editorial  
on "Our First Victory," is  
the best of answers to any one who  
questions whether the war is a  
"people's war."

"Here, as before, the leaders of  
the nation were lagging, the  
machinery of the venture was in-  
adequate, everything was done that  
could be done to damp the ardor  
of the public. By every right of  
logic the loan should have been a  
failure. Instead it was a striking  
success, oversubscribed by a large  
total and well distributed, perhaps  
the most successful first loan  
floated by any great nation at war."

"The moral for Germany and for  
the world is plain. It is even  
plainer than if the uprising of  
patriotic Americans had come in  
response to able, imaginative  
leadership. It means that the  
greatest democracy in the world is  
entering the war en masse and that  
no failure of commanders and no  
alien machination can long delay  
our full strength at the task."

Secretary McAdoo, who thinks  
the Tribune's attitude toward the  
"leaders of the nation" tended to  
hurt the loan campaign, praises the  
efforts of the press and the banks,  
and says:

"The success of this loan is a  
genuine triumph for democracy. It  
is the unmistakable expression of  
America's determination to carry  
this war for the protection of  
American rights and the re-  
establishment of peace and liberty

throughout the world to a swift  
and successful conclusion."

But neither its successful nota-  
tion nor even its oversubscription  
seems to the Springfield Re-  
publican the real triumph of the  
Liberty Loan. That lies in the fact  
that "the loan was taken by nearly  
3,000,000 subscribers." Several  
writers point out that this is  
several times the number who took  
the first British or the first German  
war-loan, so that, as we read in a  
New York Tribune despatch,  
"measured by the standard of total  
subscribers, the Liberty Loan  
stands in a class by itself as a  
nation's first war-offering." The  
New York World comments:

"This great number, particularly  
of small subscribers for from \$50  
to \$1,000, is highly important in its  
war-aspects. Its message to Berlin  
is that the American people are  
practically to a man behind this  
war to destroy the menace of a  
Prussian military domination. Its  
meaning at home is that millions of  
citizens hardly known to the in-  
vestment markets heretofore are  
becoming enlisted for the war on  
its financial side."

"And for peace after the war,  
how great the meaning for habits  
of thrift and provision for the  
future and stability in society and  
progress from so general a financial  
partnership of the people with their  
Government!"

It is in this way, we read in the  
Minneapolis Journal, that

"The Liberty Loan has been a  
potent influence in the education of  
the masses, both in city and coun-  
try. It has brought the Govern-  
ment closer to the individual, and  
has taught him to regard himself  
as a part proprietor in our great  
governmental plant. Hitherto he  
has paid his Federal taxes, most of  
them indirectly, without realizing  
that fact. Now he has lent money  
to the Government, and every six  
months, when he cuts his coupons  
and cashes them in, he will feel the  
thrill of that proprietorship."

Typical of this influence is the  
statement made by an Indianapolis  
German-American, who subscribed  
for \$1,500 worth of bonds at his  
bank, saying, as quoted in The  
News:

"I have five nephews in the Ger-  
man Army, and the thought that  
some of this subscription of mine  
will be used to buy guns and am-  
munition to be used against my  
own flesh and blood wrings my  
heart, but I love America. It is  
my home and my country now, and  
I make this subscription hoping  
that it may hasten the end of this  
war, and for the further reason  
that I believe it to be the duty of  
every American citizen to lend his  
means to the Government in this  
crisis."

In view of the large over-  
subscription for the first Liberty  
Loan, the Syracuse Herald feels  
"certain that our Government can  
float its second loan in the fall,  
with the same efficient methods of  
publicity and appeal, without  
raising the interest rate." And  
this daily thinks it "little short of  
a criminal blunder" for Congress  
"to extort from \$1,600,000,000 to  
\$1,800,000,000 in extra taxation  
from the people in the coming  
fiscal year" when money can be  
borrowed at so low a rate.

Larger sums than \$2,000,000,000,  
or even the \$2,800,000,000 offered,  
have been raised in Europe "when  
the amount to be allotted was  
limited only by the total sub-  
scription." But, adds the New  
York Evening Post in its financial  
section:

"No European war-loan of a  
fixed amount has yet been over-  
subscribed, and this fact is em-  
phasized by the further considera-  
tion that the price of our present  
loan—a 3½ per cent issue at par—is  
by far the most favorable which  
any belligerent has yet obtained  
since this war began."

A comparison of our first  
\$2,000,000,000 bond-issue with the  
war-loans of other belligerents is  
thus furnished in tabulated form  
by the New York Sun:

Great Britain:		
Date.	Interest	Amount
First .....	5½%	\$1,075,000,000
Second .....	4½%	3,590,000,000
Third .....	5%	5,800,000,000
France:		
First .....	5%	\$2,356,000,000
Second .....	5%	1,990,000,000
Russia:		
First .....	5%	\$257,500,000
Second .....	5%	257,500,000
Third .....	5½%	515,500,000
Fourth .....	5½%	515,500,000
Fifth .....	5½%	1,020,000,000
Italy:		
First .....	4½%	\$119,200,000
Second .....	5%	568,000,000
Germany:		
First .....	5%	\$827,520,000
Second .....	5%	1,994,400,000
Third .....	5%	2,918,400,000
Fourth .....	5%	2,185,200,000
Fifth .....	5%	2,556,414,000
Austria:		
First .....	5½%	\$427,060,000
Second .....	5½%	532,000,000

Third .....	5½%	\$14,000,000
Fourth .....	5½%	\$88,480,000
Fifth .....	5½%	750,000,000

Hungary:  
First ..... 6% | \$234,000,000 || Second ..... | 5½% | 224,000,000 |
Third .....	5½%	240,000,000
Fourth .....	5½%	300,000,000
Fifth .....	5½%	280,000,000

Now that the loan is placed it  
must be absorbed, the New York  
Journal of Commerce warns us.  
Many subscribers are being "car-  
ried" by their banks or by em-  
ployers and intend to pay for their  
bonds in installments from future  
savings. These bonds, therefore,  
"represent a claim upon the future  
productive power of the com-  
munity." As we read:

"The fundamental problem now,  
therefore, is the extent to which  
the community can and will make  
good its promise to save. If those  
of lower income refrain from con-  
sumption heretofore thought by  
them necessary or desirable, while  
the more highly paid members of  
the community avoid waste and  
useless luxury, the result will be to  
make the payments for the bonds a  
transfer of actual wealth to the  
Government. The funds are not  
immediately needed, but they will  
come forward from current savings  
as fast as they are called for.  
Those who have subscribed for the  
bonds will produce the new wealth,  
and turn it over in exchange for  
the Government's promises. This  
is the good and desirable result.  
If, on the other hand, subscribers  
grow tired of the burden of saving,  
request release from their loans at  
banks, secure reimbursement of  
what they have advanced, or other-  
wise withdraw from their bargain,  
the case will be entirely different.  
In that contingency the banks will  
not only have to bear the first  
stress, but the load will be perma-  
nently thrown back upon them.  
The same will be the result if  
bonds should be largely sold by  
those who have in whole or in part  
paid for them through saving.  
How serious and dangerous a con-  
dition this would be from the  
standpoint of broad economic and  
financial well-being has been of  
late so fully explained by many  
writers as to need no further dis-  
cussion. Our loans, in short, will  
be completely successful only when  
completely absorbed or digested."

## Passing Of An Institution

By James J. Montague

Owing to the scarcity of starch the  
hard boiled shirt is to be dispensed  
with.—News Item.

The hard boiled shirt! The hard  
boiled shirt!

Which Mother pressed and Father  
wore!

How tender memories revert  
To days and things that are no  
more!

On every seventh morn it rose  
And fell upon his writhing chest  
Beneath his one black suit of clothes—  
His solemn, somber Sunday best.

White! Shining! Destitute of dirt,  
An awesome thing, that hard boiled  
shirt!

Six days a week in tattered jeans  
He hoed the corn and snowed the  
hay,  
And milked the cows to gain the  
means

To dress up on the seventh day,  
On Sunday he would sleep till dawn,  
Comb out his whiskers, brush his  
hair

And put that gleaming garment on.  
And, lo! Another man was there.  
Men called him Deacon then, though  
"Deek!"

Was what they called him, through  
the week!

It lent him dignity and poise,  
It gave him standing in the town;  
When he was wearing it the boys  
Would shudder if he chanced to  
frown.

Alas, those good old days are gone  
In these hard times when ruthless  
war

Across the land sweeps on and on  
The hard boiled shirt returns no  
more.

No rigid vestment, spic and span,  
Remains to mark the gentleman!

## Topics In Brief

The disagreement smoldering be-  
tween Germany and Austria may be  
described as a rift in the loom.—London  
Opinion.

The problem of turning the pan-  
handler into the plow-handler is not  
the least of the social enigmas.—  
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

German reports are preparing the  
way for a great German victory by  
assuming that the latest British drive  
was aimed at Antwerp at the very  
least.—Springfield Republican.

## Correspondence

### The Ting Hwai Case

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Sir,—On Monday the North China  
Daily News published a lengthy  
communication from a correspond-  
ent who attempted—in the guise  
of a quest into the origin of the  
right of asylum in the International  
Settlement—a defence of Mr. Grant  
Jones's action in the Ting Hwai  
case. This elicited a note from me,  
which appeared in that paper on  
Tuesday, pointing out that the cor-  
respondent had left untouched the  
immediate issue raised in the public  
discussion of the matter. The ques-  
tion, I said, was not whether General  
Ting Hwai had a right of asylum in  
the Settlement—although this might  
also be involved—but whether he had  
been tried according to the usual  
Mixed Court procedure. And on this  
point attention was directed to the  
statements of the American consular  
authorities which appeared in THE  
CHINA PRESS on Saturday last.

To this letter of mine, a note by the  
editor of the paper was appended,  
quoting certain explanatory remarks  
made by Captain Hilton-Johnson and  
Mr. Grant-Jones at the rehearing of  
the case. The editorial note was so  
worded that a hasty reader might  
infer that the latter's remarks were  
a reply to the American consular  
statements which, I insisted, had not  
been contradicted. I wrote accord-  
ingly to prevent any such inversion of  
the order of events. This further  
letter has been denied publicity in the  
columns of your contemporary, the  
Editor assuring me, however, that his  
decision is not capricious.

May, I, in the interests of justice  
and fair discussion, turn to your  
columns for a publicity which can  
only be refused at the cost of intel-  
lectual disloyalty to principles valued  
by free men.

I am etc.

August 2.  
This is the letter referred to:  
To the Editor of The North China  
Daily News.

Sir,—A hasty reading of your  
editorial note to my letter today might  
suggest—what of course could not  
have been your intention—that  
Captain Hilton-Johnson's statement  
and Mr. Grant-Jones' remark, which  
you quoted, were made in the sense of  
a specific reply to the public state-  
ments by the American Consul-  
General and his Assessors, to which  
attention was directed in my letter.  
As you know, the statements of the  
American authorities were published  
in THE CHINA PRESS on Saturday in  
reply to what Captain Hilton-Johnson  
and Mr. Grant-Jones had said the  
preceding day in the Mixed Court.  
These statements are uncontradicted.

And a reference to the Mixed  
Court Rules of Procedure appears to  
fortify the official American view  
that Mr. Grant-Jones seriously de-  
parted from the usual procedure of  
the Mixed Court in subjecting General  
Ting Hwai to a trial extraordinarily  
swift and summary. It is clear that,  
whilst the British Assessor asked the  
accused whether he had anything to  
say, the latter was left unaware of  
the fact that he had the right to  
retain counsel, nor was he asked  
whether he had "any witnesses to  
examine or other evidence to adduce  
in his defence." I quote from two  
of these rules of procedure:

"18.—The accused shall be ad-  
mitted to make his full answer and  
defence to the charge, and to have  
the witnesses examined and cross-  
examined by counsel on his behalf;  
etc."

"19.—On the termination of the  
whole evidence in support of the  
charge, if it appears to the Court  
that a prima facie case is made out  
against the accused, he shall be asked  
by the Court if he wishes to say  
anything in answer, or has any wit-  
nesses to examine or other evidence  
to adduce in his defence; and the  
Court shall then hear the accused and  
his witnesses and other evidence, if  
any."

These written rules as well as the  
unwritten rules mentioned in the  
statement of Assessor Perkins were  
not followed because—according to  
Captain Hilton-Johnson—"It was  
obviously undesirable to keep a man  
in Ting Hwai's position in police  
custody over night and I was most  
anxious, therefore, to bring him to  
Court on the same day as he was  
arrested."

This explanation must strike one  
as singularly disingenuous. You  
must permit me to quote the com-  
ment of a morning contemporary on  
the point:

"So they found him guilty and  
sent him to the arsenal—in four  
hours; the theory being, evidently,  
that the more prominent the prisoner  
the quicker you convict him. Why  
not, for instance, have allowed him  
to send for his friends (Ting Hwai  
wanted to see Mr. Tong Shao-yi and  
Dr. Wu Ting-fang, two former  
Premiers of the Republic, who—it is  
fair to suggest—would be eminently  
qualified to tell him what to do with  
the Presidential seals), or an attor-  
ney and arrange for bail? A coolie  
who is caught running a ricksha with-  
out a lamp can be released on bail;  
a food hawker who is found in some  
alley selling noodles without a  
licence can be released on bail; but  
when a prominent man, a member

of the staff of the President of China,  
is arrested over a charge concerning  
the insignia of the government of a  
republic, he has to be tried at once,  
before even he has recovered his  
breath at being arrested, and at  
once turned over to his accusers—to  
spare him the discomfort of being  
locked up over night! He is to be  
locked up in the arsenal in the  
hands of his enemies instead of  
being released on bail in Shanghai!"

In this connection it is also pertain-  
ing briefly to point out the illusory  
character of the distinction which  
Mr. Grant-Jones and your correspon-  
dent "M" have attempted to  
draw between a permanent and a  
transient resident in the Settlement  
regarding the evidence necessary to  
make out a prima facie case against  
an accused whose rendition is de-  
manded by the Chinese authorities.  
"The legal doctrine of prima facie"  
—I quote from the books—"involves  
the important principle that al-  
though the accused may have in his  
possession stolen property or be  
surrounded by incriminating circum-  
stances, he has the right to offer  
evidence to rebut any presumption  
that he is unlawfully in possession  
of such property or to repel any  
circumstance of an incriminating  
nature." In other words, whether  
an accused is a permanent resident  
in the Settlement or a transient  
visitor matters not in the least so  
far as the right of evidence, vested  
in him by the legal doctrine of prima  
facie, is concerned.

I am etc.

Shanghai, July 31.

### Did Gen. Ting Get A Fair, Impartial Trial?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir,—The writer has read the  
letters and articles both in your  
paper and in The North China Daily  
News, and he feels as if it were his  
duty to express himself to the reading  
public upon the subject.

The questions which arise in the  
mind of the writer are two in num-  
ber: (1) Was the usual procedure at  
the Mixed Court followed in the trial  
of the case? (2) Did General Ting  
Hwai have a fair, impartial trial?

Taking these points up in their  
order, the writer, who has been an  
habitué of the Mixed Court for some  
time, is of the opinion that the usual  
procedure was not followed in this  
case. This point has been discussed  
in the papers, and the writer does  
not deem it necessary to say anything  
further except that when a man is  
arrested he is not generally tried till  
the next day and then if it is an im-  
portant case it is very often remanded  
and set for a hearing in the future.

As to the second point, did General  
Ting Hwai have a fair, impartial  
trial according to the views of  
modern jurists? In the first place  
General Ting Hwai when he was  
arrested asked to see his friends.  
This was denied. He was immedi-  
ately taken to the court and tried,  
not having been given the opportunity  
to summons witnesses or obtain coun-  
sel. The point is made by some sup-  
porters of the way in which the case  
was conducted that if General Ting  
Hwai had asked for counsel the re-  
quest would have been granted. This  
is absolutely absurd for it was the  
duty of the court to ask General Ting  
Hwai if he desired to have any one  
summoned as his witnesses to help  
him in his defence, and if he desired  
time to employ counsel to defend him.

The writer understands that General  
Ting Hwai was not even asked if he  
cared to cross-examine the witnesses  
who appeared against him. On the  
other hand he was allowed by the  
court to be tried a short while after  
he was arrested; he was allowed to  
be in court standing at the prisoners'  
bar, deprived of the right to see his  
friends; ignorant of foreign law and  
procedure; without counsel and with-  
out aid of any kind.

The writer wishes to point out that  
the procedure in such cases is very  
much like the procedure in a prelimi-  
nary hearing for a murder trial in a  
State Court in the United States. The  
defendant is brought before a justice  
of the peace and if a prima facie case  
is made out against him he is turned  
over to the higher court to be tried by  
a jury. Before he is tried he is always  
asked if he has any witnesses that he  
wishes to have summoned; if he desires  
to see any of his friends; if he desires  
to employ counsel for his defence; and  
if he has no counsel and no money to  
employ one, a lawyer is generally ap-  
pointed by the court to defend him.

Was General Ting Hwai asked if he  
wanted to summon any witnesses?  
Was he asked if he wanted to see any  
of his friends? Was he asked if he  
wished to have counsel for his de-  
fence? And did the court even con-  
template appointing any one to defend  
him? On the other hand the facts  
show that General Ting Hwai was  
arrested; denied the privilege of seeing  
his friends; not asked whether he  
wished to obtain any counsel or sum-  
mons any witnesses. That great, noble  
document "The Magna Carta" in its  
39th chapter provides: "To none will  
we sell, to none deny or delay, right  
of justice." The substance of this  
chapter has been embodied in some  
form or another into the procedure or  
constitution of every civilised nation.  
Did General Ting Hwai have a fair,  
impartial trial according to the  
"Magna Carta"? I submit not.

I am, yours truly,

Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1917.

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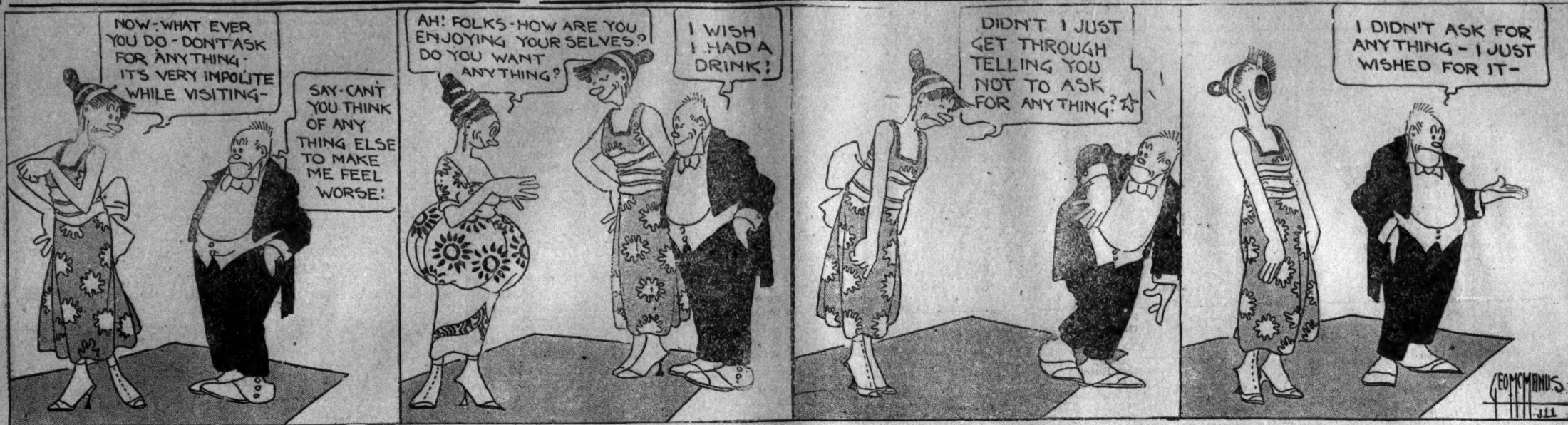
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Mary MacLane And The Thousand Kisses

## An Evangel Of Health

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Is the time far off when we shall have health evangelists as well as soul evangelists like Billy Sunday? I think you are right as to the good effects that might be wrought by an evangel of health. A revival of interest in the care of the body would be a vast aid to the cause of the right kind of religion, which is not the

kind that often characterises minds weakened by physical emaciation and choked by the weeds of superstition, which flourish with special luxuriance when the brain is ill-nourished.

I should suppose that Mr. Sunday himself would have more confidence in a "trail-hitter" whose nerves, arteries and muscles were in good working condition than in a downcast

despotic or a victim of malnutrition in any of its forms. We ought to renew in some way the old Greek appreciation of the beauty of a healthy body. After all, the body is the basis of all human effort, achievement and enjoyment.

Everybody wants to live as long as he can and as pleasantly as he can on his earth, no matter what his views may be as to the place or nature of future existence. Even John Bunyan was in no hurry to reach the bank of the deep, dark river that marked the end of the wanderings of his immortal Pilgrim.

Ascetics who teach and practise the mortification of the body have done no good to the cause of religion and much harm to that of civilisation. They would reverse all that the slow progress of evolution has achieved for mankind. Indian fakirs grovelling in dirt, hermits stilled in filthy caves, "saints" of the type of Simeon Stylites pirouetting for a lifetime on the summit of a tall pillar and transforming themselves into living skeletons—such are some of the products of the doctrine that if you neglect and despise the body your soul will bloom into a whitewinged angel. What really blooms in such cases is the flower of insanity, sprung from unsanitary surroundings and practices.

On the other hand, it is easy to over-cultivate the bodily instincts. An athlete, as such, is not an admirable representative of homo sapiens, notwithstanding his immense reputation in ancient Greece. Artists who find nothing worthy of their brush or their chisel but the naked human form are not promoting a healthy civilisation. College boys who devote one hour to intellectual work and eight hours to the gymnasium and the athletic field overstrain their bodies and undertrain their minds, with disastrous effects upon both.

Regard only for the bodily appetites and needs produces self-indulgence, moral aberration, degeneracy and crime. The ideal preacher of the evangel of health must be broad-minded enough to include all these things in his range. He must possess a strong mental balance; he must be a Washington in sanity of judgment and a St. Bernard in the power to arouse interest and inspire action in multitudes of his fellow creatures.

He would have a very difficult mission, yet I believe he might succeed, for, as other similar movements show, the world is still full of people whose strongest social instinct

is that of following the crowd and chasing after a leader with a bell. But the cause is one which deserves something better. The principles of healthful living ought to be taught rather in the home and the schools, beginning with the most elementary, than from the platform of a "tabernacle."

This is the only kind of teaching whatever the subject, whose results endure. If the multitude must have the other kind, they should not be deprived of it, but it is the students of health who learn their lessons through more intimate associations than those afforded by the platform who will become the real and effective spreaders of this gospel as of any other.

Teach your children the laws of health by example before they can understand precept. Your own table, and the manners that prevail around it will be their first and most impressive school. Cleanliness, exercise, respect and care for the body, the necessity of fresh air, regular habits as to sleeping and waking, avoidance of injurious food, the cultivation of restraint, knowledge of how to deal with the beginnings of illness, acquaintance with personal peculiarities—some of which are sure to be of an unwholesome nature—all these things, and many others of a like importance, ought to be absorbed by the young as they absorb a knowledge of their mother tongue.

This great war is a wonderful teacher of the laws of health. Aside from the marvels of surgery that it has given birth to, it has impressed the principles of healthful living upon millions of minds, and if, by good chance, the young Americans who have recently answered their country's call to arms should, after all, not have shed their blood in battle for the world's freedom, they will have acquired bodily virtues of inestimable value to themselves and to coming generations.

## Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Little Bobbie is now a Boy Scout, sed Ma to Pa last nite. He joined the colors today.

That is good, sed Pa. I am glad to see our little son lives up to the traditions of his father's family, sed Pa. We have ever been a race of fighters, sed Pa, our family.

Bobbie didn't join the Boy Scouts to go around with a chip on his shoulder, sed Ma. He joined to do good and help peepul.

I know, sed Pa, but the time will

cum wen he will have to fite for them principals on wich this grate republic is founded on, sed Pa. This would is a place ware fiteing is sure to be necessary soon or lait, sed Pa. I want Bobbie to be sure to slam the foe with both fists wen the time cums, Pa sed, like me

Oh, to be sure, sed Ma, like you, I almost forgot, sed Ma, how deerly you lov danger. You lov danger so intense, sed Ma, that wen danger is near you trembel all oaver. Now, Ma sed, Bobbie is not supposed to talk instruchuns from you. He is supposed to lern his Boy Scout lessons from his superiur ossifiers, sed Ma, and if you go inter-feering, Ma sed, his little head will git all confused. Let him alone, Ma sed.

There were no Boy Scouts wen I was a boy, sed Pa, so that is about the only thing about wich I doant know anything about, but

I guess it is a good bunch of kids and I am glad Bobbie is one of the gang. Here, Bobbie, sed Pa, is sum change. Go and git a uniform and a sord and revolver, etc.

The first thing we are going to do is dig trenches, I toald Pa. That is our orders. We are going to dig trenches to drain the garden wich we are going to plant.

Good! sed Pa. That is sumthing worth while. I am proud to know my son is following in the usefule steps of his father, sed Pa. What else do you lern?

We have to do rite at all times, I sed, & we have to be nice to the old, etc.

Fine, sed Pa. There is nothing finer than to see a littel boy helping a old man across the street. Or a old lady, sed Pa. I was always that way wen I was yung, sed Pa. I used to help a old man that was a nabor of ours, sed Pa. I always helped him pick his appels in the fall & his plums & cherries, sed Pa. Sumtimes, sed Pa. I wud git to thinking about the poor old man in the middel of the nite, & then I wud go caver in his orchard & pick sum moar appels & plums, sed Pa. & I was very thotful about dis-turbing him, too, sed Pa. I used to work very quiet.

I guess you were a quaint child, Ma sed. You have never outgrown that nite prowling, Ma sed. It must have been nearly time for the little Boy Scouts to get up, sed Ma, wen you calm hoam this morning.

I didn't pay much attention to the time, sed Pa, but speaking of Boy Scouts, I am vary glad Bobbie is one of them now. The brav little feller is certainly taking after his dad. That is why I have grate hoaps for him sed Pa. If he keeps on gitting like me, the Boy Scout will make him thare Commanding Ossifier, & then Pa began to play the fonygraft.

That Mary MacLane wrote as the countered people with any impulse felt, that she allowed the spirit of her original genius to flow freely from her pen, cannot be doubted when you read her book, "I, Mary MacLane," published by F. A. Stokes & Co. Here are more extracts in which she discusses herself with extraordinary frankness:

The proper payment for love is to pay back value received—which is enough.

I loved with all of me one who lives in New York—and I lost and lost all the way.

The proper price for such or such a thing in the market might be one-and-twenty drops of red human blood.

I meet people on the street whom I know, whom I may speak to, whom I may avoid; who may speak to me; who may avoid me; for I am best well hated in this Butte.

I am lonely. I am so lonely that I can feel myself rattle inside my life like one live seed in a hollow gourd.

Except for the love of my country I know, whom I may speak to, whom I may avoid, stronger in my falseness than in any of my shadowy truth.

Hidden somewhere in the invisible unused air-plateaus is a little child; mine; who has never been born.

It is not my fault that I am unpure in heart.

Above Small Things

"Professor Lingby, the famous archaeologist, is said to have discovered half a dozen buried cities."

"Mrs. Lingby ought to be proud of him." "Well, yes. But she would probably have more respect for his ability as an explorer if she didn't have to find his hat for him nearly every time he leaves the house!"

I don't want to get into heaven. I love the pitfalls and ditches.

I am so clever. I am the cleverest human being I know.

It is long months that I have en-

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<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$617 1/2
Chartered ....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic ....	R. 250
Cathay, ordy ....	R. 615 B.
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton ....	Tls. 340 S.
North China ....	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton ....	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtze ....	\$197 1/2 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire ....	\$143 B.
Songkong Fire ....	Tls. 325
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def. ....	120s. B.
"Shell" ....	Tls. 16 Sa.
Shanghai Tug (O) ....	Tls. 40 1/2
Shanghai Tug (F) ....	Tls. 36 S.
Kochien ....	Tls. 36 S.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping ....	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons. ....	27s. 6d.
Philippine ....	Tls. 0.80
Raub ....	\$2.45 B.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock ....	\$114
Shanghai Dock ....	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works ....	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf ....	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf ....	Tls. 67 Sa.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land. ....	Tls. 84
China Land. ....	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land. ....	Tls. 77 1/2 B.
Welshland Land. ....	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotel Ltd. ....	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.) ....	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.) ....	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-we. ....	Tls. 102 1/2
E-we Pref. ....	Tls. 100
International. ....	Tls. 92 B.
International Pref. ....	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow. ....	Tls. 71 B.
Oriental. ....	Tls. 43 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton. ....	Tls. 136
Kung Yik. ....	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Yangtsepooh. ....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtsepooh Pref. ....	Tls. 100
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butter Tls. ....	Tls. 23
China Sugar. ....	\$91 B.
Green Island. ....	Tls. 6.90 B.
Langkats. ....	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros. ....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra. ....	Tls. 135
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz. ....	\$15 B.
Llewellyn. ....	\$80
Lane, Crawford. ....	\$35
Moutrie. ....	Tls. 15 Sa.
Watson. ....	Tls. 15 Sa.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma. ....	Tls. 10 Sa.
Amherst. ....	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java. ....	Tls. 10.05 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch. ....	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah. ....	Tls. 37 S.
Batu Anam 1913. ....	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang. ....	Tls. 4
Bute. ....	Tls. 1 Sa.
Chemor United. ....	Tls. 11 1/2
Chempedak. ....	Tls. 2.60 B.
Cheng. ....	Tls. 2.60 B.
Consolidated. ....	Tls. 2.60 B.
Domination. ....	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Guia Kalumpung. ....	Tls. 7.10 B.
Jaya Consolidated. ....	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Kamunting. ....	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala. ....	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang. ....	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan. ....	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros. ....	Tls. 7.50
Kroowok Java. ....	Tls. 1
Padang. ....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian. ....	Tls. 10 1/2
Permatia. ....	Tls. 3 1/2
Repah. ....	Tls. 1 B.
Samagaga. ....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Semambu. ....	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Senawang. ....	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang. ....	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Malay. ....	Tls. 12.20
Shai Malay-pref. ....	Tls. 1.65 Sa.
Shanghai Pahang. ....	Tls. 1.35
Sungala. ....	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungel Duri. ....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis. ....	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shai Kalantan. ....	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Seremban. ....	Tls. 2
Taiping. ....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tanah Merah. ....	Tls. 20 B.
Tebong. ....	Tls. 2.15 B.
Ulobri. ....	Tls. 5 Sa.
Ziangze. ....	Tls. 5 Sa.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber. ....	Tls. 110
Cultiv Dairy. ....	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash. ....	\$2
Shanghai Trams. ....	Tls. 72 B.
Shanghai Gas. ....	Tls. 30
Horse Bazaar. ....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury. ....	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Telephone. ....	Tls. 210 B.
Shai Waterworks. ....	Tls. 210 B.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road  
Telephone No. 398.

**"BICKERTON'S"**  
PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 22 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven  
minutes from Bund by trams, which  
stop at the door. Strictly first-class  
cuisine under the personal super-  
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,  
separate baths, with hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 94 1/2 = Tls. 1.05

@ 72.5 = Mex. 1.45

Mex. dollars Market rate ... 72 1/2

Bar Silver ... 39 1/2

Copper Cash ... 18 1/2

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/10 1/2 = Tls. 5.13

exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$7.08

Peking Bar ... 263

Native Interest ... .07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ... 40 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount ... 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s. ... %

4 m-s. ... %

6 m-s. ... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.61

Consols ... £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ... T.T. 3/11

London ... Demand 3/11 1/2

India ... (nominal) T.T. 289

Paris ... T.T. 539

Paris ... Demand 539 1/2

New York ... T.T. 93 1/2

New York ... Demand 93 1/2

Hongkong ... T.T. 67 1/2

Japan ... T.T. 55

Batavia ... T.T. 223 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London ... 4 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London ... 4 m-s. Dcy. 4/1

London ... 6 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London ... 6 m-s. Dcy. 4/1 1/2

Paris ... 4 m-s. 55 1/2

New York ... 4 m-s. 96 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

August

Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 1/2 ... \$1

1 @ 53 1/2 = France 5.94

1 No quotation Market 4.85

0.97 @ 92 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 55 1/2 Yen 2.00

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.25

1 @ 480 Roubles 55.35

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.75

Almas Tls. 10.00

Anglo Javos Tls. 10.05

Semambu Tls. 1.20

Weeks \$15.00

Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.00

Unofficial

Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.00

Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 16.00

Butes Tls. 1.00

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.65

Ziangzees Tls. 5.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, August 2, 1917.

Unofficial

International Cottons Tls. 92 1/2 cash

Kungyik Tls. 15.75 cash

S.M.C. 7% debts. 1917

Tls. 100.00 cash

Ulobris @ Tls. 2.50 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mij-

bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

July 31 was 77 tons."

MAKE YOUR WILL

and

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

Send today for Prospectus

to the

China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

SHANGHAI.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as

follows in their fortnightly freight and

coal market report:—

There is no change to report in our

Homeward Freight market to Europe

and tonnage is getting so restricted

that the export trade has almost come

to a standstill; much the same state

of affairs exists with regard to cargo

to the United States particularly on

the New York via Panama berth

where cargo is piling up and no

steamers to lift it.

Consolidated—Reports on the crops in

the Yangtze Valley are very favorable

and the coming season should be a

busy one; the trade from Northern

Ports is being considerably interfered

with through heavy speculating in

beans at Newchwang and Dany and

considerable movement is anticipated

from Vladivostok in consequence.

For the United Kingdom—The s.s.

Asuta Maru is advertised to sail for

London on the 17th inst.

For New York via Panama—This

berth is very congested, there is only

one sailing indicated for August and

she only has a small allotment for

Shanghai.

Coast Rates

Coal Ports to Shanghai Y 7.50 done

Hollo \$16.00 fixed

Hongkong Y 13.25 fixed

Singapore Y 20.00 nom.

Swatow \$10.50 fixed

Canton \$10.50 fixed

Wuhu, Chinkiang to Canton

77 cands. liner terms.

firm

Wuhu to Swatow

75 cands. liner terms.

Saigon to Hongkong rice \$1.20 per

picul. offering

Bangkok to Hongkong \$1.40/1.30 liner

terms

Newchwang to Canton nothing doing.

Newchwang to Amoy nothing doing.

Dahly to Canton nothing doing.

Japan Coal—This market has been

very quiet during the past fortnight,

some sellers have been disposing of

small parcels at cheap rates which has

had a slightly lowering effect on the

market but as there is no possibility of

freights coming down yet awhile

sellers dare not make any "forward"

contracts except at prohibitive rates—

hence there is no fresh business to

report. Native dealers sometimes have

rather a short-sighted way of looking

at things and because stocks on the

spot are well above the average they

expect prices must come down but

they fail entirely to take into con-

sideration the future situation of the

freight market which is bound to go

higher.

Pushing Coal—No change.

Kaping Coal—Owing to continued

demand in the North and at Jang-  
Ports there is still a shortage of the

better grades. Although fairly heavy

stocks exist at Shanghai the available

tonnage will now be considerably de-

creased and towards the end of the

year the surplus tonnage will gradually

change to a shortage. Owners are

still talking of prohibitive prices for

recharter and with the supply of

steamers much below the demand

there appears little prospect of any

falling away in rates.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—

Kishima Lump ... Tls. 14.00

Kishima Dust No. Stock ... 9.50

Milke Lump Contracted for ...

Milke Small ... 12.00

Milke Dust ... 12.00

Shakano ... 12.00

Arate Lump ... 12.00

Shimoyamada ... 10.50

Shin Shaka ... 10.00

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump ... 12.00

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump ... 11.00

Kaping Coal:—

Navy Lump ... per ton ex wharf

Loco Lump ... Tls. 12.50

Linsil Lump ... 11.00

Washed Nuts ... 8.50

Washed Slack ... 10.25

No. 5 Dust ... 9.00

No. 1 Slack ... 8.75

No. 2 Dust ... 8.50

Manchurian Coal:—

Fu-shun Unscreamed ex godown Tls.

—none for sale

Fu-shun Dust ... Tls. 10.00

Fu-shun Lump ... no stock

Coal arrivals during the fortnight

from July 18 to July 31 totaled 56,774

tons.

## Rubber Outputs

June July

Alma ... 29,500

Amherst ... 2,023

Anglo-Dutch ... 66,000

Anglo-Java ... 122,000

Ayer Tawah ... 29,050

Batu An



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1851.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000Head Office:  
18 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Soochow, Medan, Tanyo (Lower), Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.L. R. BREMNER,  
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00Succursales et Agences:  
Sankou, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Condouche, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Fom-Penh.Banciers:  
En France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

En London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
L. ARDAIN,  
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Banciers:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,  
Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Yokohama.London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000 Roubles.

Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000 Roubles.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 5, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Banciers:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Haikou, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIEWSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,408,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN,  
General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:  
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 34,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 21,500,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lioyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital &amp; Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:  
55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.Branches:  
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Maoris, (Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,  
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)Reserve Fund—  
Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.Branches:  
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tiliatjat, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.London Bankers:  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNEBERG,  
Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H. \$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... H. \$120,000

Investment reserve fund...H. \$ 30,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.Shanghai Office:  
No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,  
Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.Branches & Agencies:  
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Shanghai.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,  
Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9757

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunming Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,  
Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

Paid-Up Capital .. Yen 18,750,000

Reserve .. Yen 1,470,000

Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

Branches:  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.London Bankers:  
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITEDNew York Bankers:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange, Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,  
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

## 中學銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN

Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:  
Tientsin, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Szechow, Hankow, Peking, Wushieh, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Haichow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,  
Manager.T. D. ZAR,  
Sub-manager.

## Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.  
The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfong left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.M. s.s. Hacan will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Tientsin for Chingwangtiao yesterday.  
The silk shipped from Shanghai to Europe per M.M. s.s. Dumb a, which left here on Monday, July 30, totaled 1,198 bales; waste silk 247 bales.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 31, 1917.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	4 30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	5	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	10 30	New York	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	18	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
..	18	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
..	21	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	25	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 3	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirek	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	4	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakushima maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	6	4.30	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	7	1.60	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	8	5.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	9	3.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	11	4.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 5	..	S'pore & Bangkok via ports	Wienia	Dan.	E.A. Co.
..	17	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	21	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 3	4 00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	4 00	Ningpo and Pootoo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
..	5 P.M.	Wanchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	5 A.M.	F. h.w. Hongkong & Canton	Swatow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	4 30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	5 00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	5 A.M.	Pootoo	Pootoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	7 D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Winghsan	Br.	B. & S.
..	9 D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	11 30	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	14	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 3	3 D.L. Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap. S.M.R.
..	3 4.30 Vladivostok	Simbirek	Rus. R.V.F.
..	3 1 00 T'ingtao and Dainy	Sakakimaru	Jap. S. M. R.
..	3 A M. Tientsin direct	Heinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
..	4 1 10 Tientsin, Dainy & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap. O.S.K.
..	4 1 30 W. H. W. O'poo & T'aitai	Shunlin	Br. B. & S.
..	5 noon Haidow, Yochow	Tamsai	Br. B. & S.
..	5 noon Antung & Newchwang	Kwellin	Br. B. & S.
..	6 2.00 Haidow and Yochow	Holbow	Br. B. & S.
..	7 noon Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'aitai	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
..	7 D.L. Tsingtao	Sagoo maru	Jap. S. M. R.
..	7 4.00 Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.
..	7 3.00 Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'aitai	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
..	10 10.00 Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & T'aitai	Shenking	Br. B. & S.
..	10 1 00 T'aitai, Dainy & T'aitao	Kohoku maru	Jap. O.S.K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 3	3 00	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	3	M.N. do	Tamsai	Br.	B. & S.
..	3	M.N. do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	3	M.N. do	Changon	Br.	H.O.S. & Co.
..	4	M.N. do	Tatou maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	4	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	5	M.N. do	Shanghai	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	5	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
..	6	M.N. do	Kiangwab	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	7	M.N. do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
..	8	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 3	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
..	Wanchow	Kwangchi	214	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
..	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1538	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
..	Dainy	Sakaki maru	1846	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
..	Japan	Malta	6064	Br.	P. & O.	SHW
..	Hankow	Tuckwo	9770	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
..	Hankow	Shanghai maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	SHW
..	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
..	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	Hankow etc.	Yohyane maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Wanchow	Kiangchi	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	1944	Br.	K.M.A.
..	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.
..	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangwo	1854	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Suruga	2727	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. Shantung Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 2,770 Capt. Philip, will leave on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WENCHOW via NINGPO.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO & POOTOO.**—The Str. Kiangtse Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

**FOOCHOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Pootoo, Captain J. Mackie, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on August 14, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on August 17, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN direct.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

**WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**ANTUNG and NEWCHANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwellin, Capt. P. McGarity, will leave on Sunday, August 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN & TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on Aug. 16 at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C.** via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 8 at —. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, CHUNGKING and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungding, and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The a.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anbul, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shundien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Freight: Telephone No. 77.  
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe  
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela"	Aug. 18, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917

## SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917

(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.  
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to  
**B. C. HAILE, Agent.**  
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)  
Telephone 5056. Shanghai

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Aug. 7, 3  
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21  
\* Will not call at Nagasaki.  
\* Will not call at Moji.

(For Hongkong) arr. leave.  
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen ar. leave.  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, July 31 Aug. 4

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ar. leave.  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 14 16

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao ar. leave.  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 15 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,

Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

Tels. 4047, 4234.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Empress of Asia

Monteagle

Empress of Japan

Empress of Russia

SHANGHAI to VANCOUVER

thence

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

via

GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF

Along the Fraser and Thompson River Canyons Through the Selkirk and Canadian Rockies

Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to  
**G. M. JACKSON**  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to  
**L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.**  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"TENYO MARU" .....	22,000	Aug. 13, 1917
"SHINYO MARU" .....	22,000	Sept. 10

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine, and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent,

North China Insurance Co.'s Building.  
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road).

Telephone No. 3229.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8, NOV. 19, JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE  
REDUCED RATES TO MI



# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.  
(Subject to alteration.)

## EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

\*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Aug. 17
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 21
IYO MARU	12,500	Sept. 10

## FOR HONGKONG.

SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 11
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## AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500	Sept. 17

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano, Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki, Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida, Aug. 11
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yui, Aug. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara, Aug. 18

## KOBÉ TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu, Aug. 3
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## SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito, Aug. 9
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi, Aug. 16

## FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada, Aug. 6
IYO MARU	12,500	Aug. 8

## AUSTRIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16

## CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Express	Miles
101	3	B. S.	0	dep. Peking	2245	1900	1000
205	8	B. S.	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	1700	700
735	11	B. S.	271	dep. Tientsin-Central	1900	1630	710
2345	11	B. S.	84	arr. Tientsin-East	1900	1615	700
2350	11	B. S.	84	dep. Mukden	1900	1615	700
1910	530	B. S.	624	arr. Mukden	1900	1615	700

Local	Express	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Express	Miles
715	1130	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1705	1612	
735	1130	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	1615	1612	
745	1200	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1615	1612	
1130	1500	78	arr. Tientsin-East	1615	1612	
1407	1745	148	dep. Tientsin-East	1615	1612	
1801	2025	220	arr. Tientsin-East	1615	1612	

Local	Express	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Express	Miles
715	1130	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1705	1612	
735	1130	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	1615	1612	
745	1200	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1615	1612	
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## PARIS IS JOY MAD

### OVER THE ARRIVAL

#### OF YANKEE TROOPS

Frenchmen, Stirred To Exaltation, Already See Victory At Hand—Officers In Smart Uniform Charm Parisiennes

NO-SINGING RULE WAIVED; SOLDIERS TEACH RAGTIME

Press Remarks On The Unexpected Number Of Men And Their Complete Equipment, And Praises American Speed

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, July 1.—Paris was overwhelmed with joy this morning at the first published announcements that all of the first contingent of United States troops had landed safely in France. It was not long, either, until the city got a sight of American sailors, marines and even a few regulars—soldiers assigned to duty with various officers who have come immediately to Paris from the port of landing.

Already the French are stirred to exultation and a realization of the victory which they feel sure to come, now that America has its fighting men so near the front.

The fraternization of the Americans with the English, Canadians, Australians and French is remarkable, and the new arrivals are being received everywhere with open arms and open hearts. Last month nearly all the British troops not having near relatives in the British Isles have been coming to Paris on leave, and so the newly landed Americans find plenty of comrades able to speak their common language.

The Yankees warmed up particularly to the Canadians, among who are many Americans, but the greatest surprise came at the way the French officers and polites fraternize with their new allies. The warmest feeling exists between the French and British soldiers and officers, of course, but when they first met three years ago as allies they were too busy fighting for their lives to spend much time in friendly intercourse.

The Americans, however, are landing just at the time when the Allies have the Boches "on the hip," and the French are throwing off their chains and welcoming the Yankees with arms and affectionately.

Another factor is that after three years' contact with the British nearly every French person knows a few words of English—hello, cheer, good luck and similar expressions—and they are using them overtime on the Americans.

The appearance of American naval officers in white duck summer uniforms in the smart Paris restaurants causes gasps of astonished delight, especially among the fair Parisiennes, who admire the chic, cool appearance of the officers.

Since the arrival of the Americans the police have had to wink at the law prohibiting singing and music in cafes and restaurants, as it is impossible to prevent the sailors, marines and regulars from gathering in quarters and teaching the Canadians and Australians the newest rag-time airs direct from America.

## More Troops In First Force

### N. Than France Had Expected

Paris, July 1.—The French press has extended an enthusiastic greeting to the American troops.

The Temps dwells upon their youth, vigor and military aspect and the completeness of their equipment.

The Journal des Debats says: "The grand democracy of the New World does nothing by halves. It entered this vast conflict in full consciousness of the ends to be attained and with full resolution to neglect nothing in attaining those ends. What we witness today in the arrival of the Americans on French soil is magnificent proof of this fact."

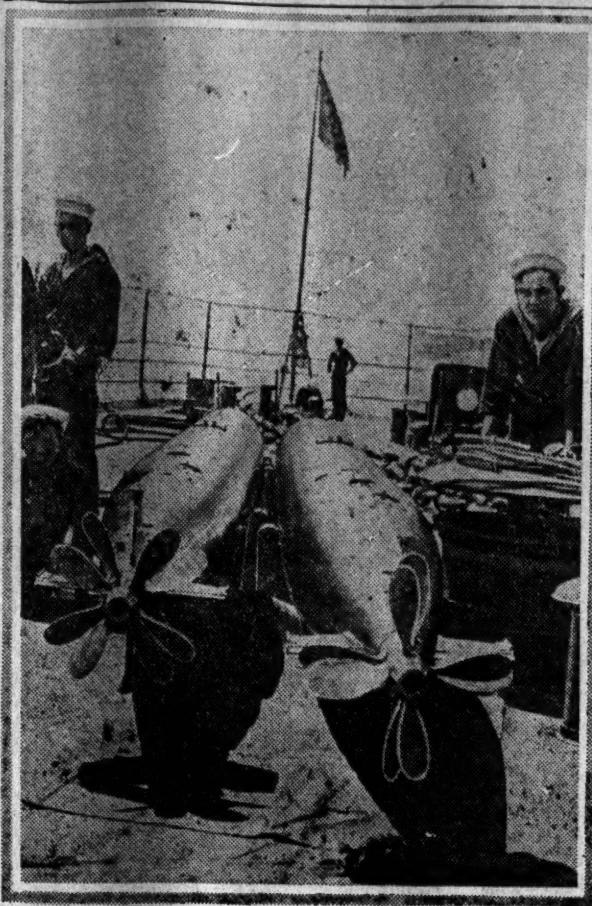
"Two months and a half after the Americans entered the war their hardy troops arrive in solid lines upon the European front, and it is not a modest advance guard. On the contrary, the forces which have just landed on our shore surpass anything which could reasonably have been expected within so short a time."

"When we recall the length of time it took England to move her forces to South Africa and similarly, the length of time it took us to move our troops to Salonica, this remarkable accomplishment by the Americans is seen in its full significance. The material they bring is on the same abundant scale as their troops."

"Those who have been doubtful whether the American conquest would come in time have failed to estimate at its just value the tremendous moral and material American power that German brutality has mobilized against itself. And what we see today is only the commencement. Each day henceforth will increase the weight of that formidable sword thrown into the balance by the sister Republic of America."

"Who can, even in Germany, be

## Torpedoes Ready for Launching



NAVY PETS.

Here is shown a stern view of two torpedoes on board the battleship Oklahoma, both ready for launching at an enemy. The propellers send them through the water at approximately forty miles an hour, and the

utmost accuracy can be obtained at moderate ranges. They each carry enough high explosives to send the most powerful German warship to the bottom. This photograph has been passed by the censor.

bind to the inevitable consequences of the events we are now witnessing?"

## German Critics Discuss

### Arrival Of The Americans

Zurich, July 1.—Referring to the arrival of American troops on French soil, the military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Germany must not overlook the fact that American help is really very great, though it will come only by degrees.

Under these conditions, he says, if France is obliged to restrict her military activities, it will signify no strengthening of the German situation. He thinks that Entente plans for a greater offensive will be delayed and perhaps will not be carried out until the spring of 1918. Hence, he writes, there is greater opportunity for the Central Powers to take the initiative.

The critic of the Hamburger Nachrichten questions whether the Entente will delay an offensive until the Americans arrive in force.

## Germans Retreating

### Again in East Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: After sharp fighting we drove the enemy out from his positions on the Lugungu River, southward of Iringa, and Ntullras, southward of Mahenge. Our advance continues in the Kilwa area.

## Japanese Cruiser Has

### To Be Abandoned

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, August 1.—The cruiser Otowa (3,050 tons; laid down 1901), which ran aground on July 25 off Dai Ho-saki, has been practically abandoned.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.										ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS				Local	Fast	Slow	Goods and Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS				Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods and Goods	Ex-press	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	Zah Kou	dep.	6.45	8.10	8.55	14.15	16.04	16.04	16.04	16.04	Jiashui	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26
Jiashui	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	9.25	14.40	16.34	16.34	16.34	16.34	Suzhou	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
Suzhou	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	Chang An	dep.	8.15	9.56	10.41	14.55	16.57	16.57	16.57	16.57	Lanhuashan	dep.	8.28	9.43	10.53	14.53	14.53	14.53	14.53	14.53
Lanhuashan	dep.	8.28	9.43	10.53	14.53	14.53	14.53	14.53	14.53	Yeh Tai	dep.	8.22	10.00	10.45	15.00	17.02	17.02	17.02	17.02	Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	13.35	14.30	16.10	18.45	18.00
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	13.35	14.30	16.10	18.45	18.00	Kaohsiung	dep.	7.25	9.40	11.30	14.00	16.08	16.08	16.08	16.08	Lanhuashan Junction	dep.	8.23	9.45	11.00	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.10
Lanhuashan Junction	dep.	8.23	9.45	11.00	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.10	Sungai	dep.	8.00	10.05	12.00	14.07	17.01	17.01	17.01	17.01	Sungai	dep.	9.13	10.55	12.10	15.28	17.47	18.00	18.00	18.00
Sungai	dep.	9.13	10.55	12.10	15.28	17.47	18.00	18.00	18.00	Lanhuashan Junction	dep.	8.38	9.58	11.48	14.05	15.55	17.32	18.33	18.33	Kaohsiung	dep.	10.03	11.58	13.33	16.16	18.57	19.00	19.00	19.00
Kaohsiung	dep.	10.03	11.58	13.33	16.16	18.57	19.00	19.00	19.00	Shanghai South	arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	13.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.60	Kaohsiung	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	16.49	19.30	19.30	19.30
Kaohsiung	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	16.49	19.30	19.30	19.30	Lanhuashan Junction	dep.	11.45	14.07	17.22	18.82	19.33	20.42	21.00	21.00	Yeh Tai	dep.	8.08	9.14	11.20	15.15	17.21	19.30	19.30	19.30
Yeh Tai	dep.	8.08	9.14	11.20	15.15	17.21	19.30	19.30	19.30	Suzhou	dep.	12.58	14.17	17.33	18.42	19.51	21.00	21.00	21.00	Chang An	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	17.55	19.55	19.55	19.55
Chang An	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	17.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	Shanghai	dep.	12.58	14.17	17.33	18.42	19.51	21.00	21.00	21.00	Hangchow	dep.	10.58	12.53	15.20	17.47	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14
Shanghai	dep.	10.58	12.53	15.20	17.47	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	Zah Kou	arr.	11.00	13.09	15.16	17.45	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17	Kaohsiung	arr.	11.00	13.09	15.16	17.45	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17
Zah Kou	arr.	11.00	13.09	15.16	17.45	18.17	18.17	18.17	18.17																				



# Business and Official Notices

## In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai

**COMPANY JURISDICTION**  
In the matter of SHANGHAI ELECTRIC AND ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.  
AND in the matter of the COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 of the Colony of Hong-kong.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from \$200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 Shanghai Sycee was on the 27th day of July, 1917, presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 4th day of September, 1917.

Dated the 1st day of August, 1917.  
H. BROWETT,  
Solicitor to the Company.

14619

## NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,  
B. C. HAILE, Agent.  
18 Nanking Road  
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.  
14534

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the General Management of The China Coast Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been changed.

All persons having claims against said Company are hereby requested to send same to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said Company are notified to pay the same only to the order of the undersigned.

THE CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
9 Hankow Road,  
W. H. KEEBLE,  
General Manager.

14621

## The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

has removed to  
more extensive premises  
at  
127 Peking Road  
Orders undertaken at  
moderate prices

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BIG NICE  
American Potatoes  
@ 12 cts. per lb.?

Then, call in and buy some of the  
new shipment just received by  
C. Eddie & Company  
11-2-3 Broadway, Shanghai  
Telephone North 639

## Valuable Buildings FOR SALE

Two foreign-style, 4-storied houses, situated on Weihaiwei Road, Nos. 28 and 29, known as "Tsa Roo," (酒盧), occupying about 3 mow of land, with garden, tennis court, garage, stable, servants' quarters, verandah, electric lights and bells; also gas lights and water; also 5 one-storied houses, close to the street, rented \$12.00 each. For inspection and particulars, please apply to the Accounting Room of the above address, after 2 p.m.

14645

## UNION CHURCH

AN INTERCESSORY SERVICE for the ALLIES will be held on SATURDAY August 4th From 8 to 8.45 a.m. All friends will be welcomed.

14648

The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Head Office Telephone Bldg

Notice is hereby given that the twelfth annual meeting of The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, TO-DAY, August 3rd, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. The transfer books will be closed from July 23rd, to Aug. 3rd, both days inclusive.

By order,  
ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,  
Secretary.

14650

## In The United States Court For China

In re Last Will and Testament of Robert Russell Endicott, deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert Russell Endicott, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to Dorothea L. S. Williams, Executrix of his estate, care of S. Houston McKean, Esquire, No. 3 Balfour Building, Shanghai, China, on or before January 13, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Executrix.

DOROTHEA L. S. WILLIAMS,  
Executrix.  
Shanghai, China, July 13, 1917.

14660

## SHANGHAI PRESS, LTD.

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JOB PRINTING, ART PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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NEATLY!

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for a comfortable 5-passenger car

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## JUST ARRIVED

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In excellent condition

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## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, 1917, the International Import and Export Company, Incorporated, made a voluntary general assignment to the undersigned trustee for the benefit of creditors.

All persons having claims against said company are hereby requested to send the same to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said Company are notified to pay the same only to the order of the undersigned. Until further notice the business of said company will be conducted by the undersigned as such trustee at 82 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

ALFRED C. DAVIS.

## Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,  
Room No. 104, Telephone No. 200  
Aster House Hotel, Shanghai.  
By appointment

When you think of an Article which is manufactured 3000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de China, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Think of

## The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25  
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,  
Chungking, West China

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## SPOT CARGO

## SOLE LEATHER

SIDES, BENDS STRIPS.

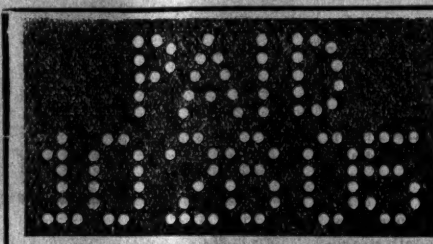
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KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

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Tel. No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625.



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Tel. 4778

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Only bona fide applications will be entertained.

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## The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.'s

## GARAGE ENTRANCE

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Bubbling Well Road.

A. 7.

## SALE

of

## S/S "POLTAVA"

WRECK

(3,477 tons gross, built 1909)

TENDERS are invited for the sale of S.S. "POLTAVA," wreck, for breaking-up purposes only—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they lie at the North Saddle Islands.

Tenders will be received till the 7th August.

For conditions and further particulars, apply to

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

No. 1, The Bund.

14620

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SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1 1/2" and 1" Chips and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone, broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.  
DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:  
Siccawei, French Concession, SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:  
THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO.  
638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14652

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## EDUCATIONAL

BRITISHER requires French lessons. State terms to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

14642 A.5.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

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Tel. 3482.

14648

## Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

'Phone 1946

Cosy little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

MOST-COMFORTABLE cool room for bachelor, free now. Charming residence, fine view, garden, garage. Good table. \$90, with board. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

14649 A.5.

TO LET: A nice, large bed-sitting room, with bathroom attached. In a cool, central and select district. No mosquitoes. A fine view, overlooking well-wooded gardens and expansive river. Cooking and service very good. Terms: for married couple or two bachelors, Mex. \$150. Single Mex. \$100. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

14632 A.7.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14661

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

WANTED in Central district or French town, store with spacious ground-floor godown. Address offers to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

14660 A.5.

37 A-B, Canton Road: Offices to let in China Press Building. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS or 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

14617 A.7

TO LET, from 15th August or later, spacious offices and godowns. Centrally situated. Apply to The China Strawbraid Export Co., 13, Kiukiang Road.

14616 A.7

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Smith and Wesson (nickel), 32 cal. revolver, with a few cartridges. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

14644 A.4.

FOR SALE: Humber bicycle in first-class condition. Apply to 16, Broadway (American Y.M.C.A.).

14646 A.4.

FOR SALE: Latest model, twin-cylinder, Harley-Davidson motorcycle, complete, with side-car, light, and mechanical horn, also top and wind-shield for side-car. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

14635 A.5.

FOR SALE, high-class furniture, fittings and crockeries complete for house, with same to let from 1st October. Suitable for gentleman contemplating marriage about that time. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

14622 A.5.

FOR SALE, Tls. 7,000, 4 mow, Yu Yuen Road. North side, high. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

14607 A.4.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39 Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14636 A.2.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: A young Chinese gentleman, many years' experience in office, seeks position as office assistant. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

14637 A.4.

POSITION WANTED by Chinese gentlemen as stenotypist. No experience. Salary no object. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

14638 A.4.

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and clerk is willing to accept a position for night work. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

14641 A.8.

BRITISHER, executive abilities, and could take charge of import and export department, is open for immediate engagement. Has a thorough knowledge of the local market. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

14640 A.4.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man who can take charge of correspondence and sales. Expert typist, rapid worker. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

14634 A.5.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14137

## LOST

A small Pekingese dog (bitch), high yellow-haired, lost yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the French Consulate-General. Reward, if necessary, will be paid to anybody returning same to French Consulate-General.

14651 A.5.